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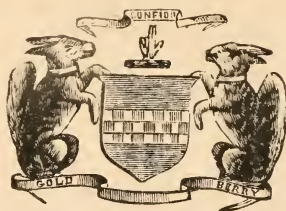
THE HISTORY

OF THE

BOYD FAMILY, and DESCENDANTS

WITH AN

HISTORICAL CHAPTER OF THE "ANCIENT FAMILY
OF BOYDS," IN SCOTLAND, AND A COMPLETE
RECORD OF THEIR DESCENDANTS IN KENT,
NEW WINDSOR AND MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.,
NORTHUMBERLAND CO., PA., AND
BOSTON, MASS., FROM
1740 TO 1884.



By WILLIAM P. BOYD.

CONESUS, N. Y.:
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William P. Boyd.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THIS little volume is a family record. Its design is to give a history of the Boyt or Boyd family; to preserve its traditions; gather up the fading memorials of its past, and transmit them to those who shall succeed us.

It was not my intentions, when I began my investigations, to prepare anything for the press. They were commenced for my own satisfaction. But becoming interested in the work, and meeting with a success far beyond my expectations in obtaining information, I decided to continue my researches, and print the result, in order to preserve the information I had gathered with so much trouble and expense.

Had I known the difficulties to be encountered and overcome, the expense to be incurred, the year of toil to be spent, I should have shrunk back, appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking. In its preparation I have written more than one thousand letters and traveled many miles. I have had correspondence with all parts of America, and with England, Scotland and Ireland, and with more time and expense, the work might be improved.

Two years had I spent in preparing this work for the press, before I began to look for the publisher to finish my undertaking, and take the same from my mind. It was now that I received my first disappointment. For, after consulting several large printing firms throughout the country, I found those high expectations that I had intended, cast assunder: as the prices of the Publishers had reached so far beyond the encouragement I had received from the descendants, so as to place their aid out of my reach, and caused me to return home,—like a school-boy from an over-taxed lesson—knowing not what next to do.

Alas! a bright thought struck my brain. I had a small printing office of my own, that has been my constant care for the last six years: why could I not do the work myself; and like the little ant, who tried three and thirty times to carry the kernel of corn to the top of the wall—I resolved to undertake it. I now found one more obstruction and it was my education, which I had obtained in a common school at the place of my birth. Oh! how I long to turn back to the days of my childhood again, and improve those hours I had lost in vain: but it was now too late. With sad thoughts on my mind, and brooding o'er this great misfortune, my devoted wife came to my relief, and with her kind dictations—while many times laboring under a severe sick headache—I am now able to present to you my readers, this little volume. I would have you bear in mind, that I have set every letter: transposed every line; formed them into pages; printed them from presses of my own make; and therefore, without doubt, there may be many mistakes; words spelled wrong; sentences discomposed, and many other typographical errors (as most of the work has been done after dark, and a hard days labor on the Old farm), yet it will give a history of our ancestors, and hold their names in the memory of the living, for years to come.

Genealogical works are never perfect. The sources from which they are derived—county, town, and family records—are all more or less defective. There are vanished lines, which would take years to trace out, and lost threads which can never be recovered. Many families have kept no records, and many records are lost by accident, so it is utterly impossible always to ascertain the correct dates. I have given as full a record as could be made from the information at my command. As mere names and dates are not interesting reading, I have endeavored to bring before my readers, the living individuals, and have introduced a large amount of biographical and historical matter, giving the prominent facts of their lives, the position they have occupied in civil life, in the military service, or in the liberal profession.

In the orthography of proper names, I have generally adopted the spelling sent me in records. Where there are errors in dates (and there are many in all genealogical works), some of the blame must rest on those sending them: for records are often written illegibly, and sometimes vary when given by different members of the same family, and occasionally when given at different times by the same person. The

dates of births, marriages, and deaths, are as full as an extensive research could make them.

When I commenced my investigations, it was only my intentions of giving a history of the Boyds of Kent, N. Y., to whom, I owe my lineal descent. But being in correspondence with the descendants of the other families of this book, and by their kindly furnishing me liberally with information of their respective branches, I resolved for their kindness and assistance, to place theirs with ours, that they may also be preserved for those who may succeed them.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I would express my deep obligation to all who have so kindly seconded my efforts by correspondence, words of encouragement, and personal assistance.

To Miss Ellen W. Boyd, Preceptress of the St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y., for her kind assistance in obtaining a sketch of the ruins of Dean Castle, once the home of the Boyds of Scotland. This she procured for me while upon a "pleasure tour," to the City of Kilmarnock, in that country, through the Summer months of 1882. She also furnished me the cut of the Coat of Arms, belonging to her father, and his history of Winchester Co., Conn., besides many other valuable papers pertaining to her branch of the Boyd family. I also extend to her many thanks for her cheering encouragement, and promptly answering my inquiries, while preparing this work.

To S. M. Boyd, Esq., of Middletown, N. Y., for papers and records of his branch, and his assistance in correspondence with the Old Country.

To Francis Boyd Esq., of Boston, Mass., for his kindness in sending me the manuscripts of the Ancient family of Boyds of Scotland, once belonging to his father, and were obtained for him from the Register Office of that country, by his esteemed friend, Gen'l Cass, who at that time, was serving his country, as Secretary of State, at Washington, D. C. Also for the records of his branch, and for other historical papers; and to Miss Hannah G. Boyd, of Allegheny City., Pa., of the same branch, for records &c.,

To Mrs. Charles G. Barclay of Bloomsburgh, Pa., and Miss Sarah Ann Allen of South Bend, Ind., for their kindness in furnishing records of the Boyds of Northumberland Co., Pa.

To Charles B. Curtis, Esq., New York City, for the perusal of Bolton's History of Westchester Co., N. Y., and to Wm. J. Blake, Author of the History of Putnam Co., same state, for information pertaining to the early settlement of the Kent Boyds, in that county.

To Rev. W. R. Cochrane of Antrim, N. H., for the history of that place, and permission to use the chapter from his history on the early settlements of Scotland.

To the Wadsworth Library of Geneseo, N. Y., for the privileges of the use of books, and the kindness shown me while using them.

To Mrs. Mary R. Boyd, my devoted wife, who has kindly assisted me in the publication of this work: to her I am indebted for my success.

To all others,—whom I have not mentioned in the body of this book that has rendered me assistance in this work—I extend to them my sincere thanks for their kindness.

This book has been open to all who were willing to contribute portraits of persons, or views of homesteads, to embellish its pages. To A. R. Scott, Esq., of Geneseo, N. Y., for the loan of the plate of the place where the ambuscade of Lieut. Thomas Boyd took place, to whom I render my grateful thanks.

In conclusion, I can but express the hope that the perusal of these pages may afford others as much pleasure as their preparation and publication have afforded me. This work has been my constant care of over four years; and as I never can receive pay for all of my toil, it has afforded me a delightful occupation, for what without it would have been many weary hours; and among the sunny memories of my life will be the remembrance of many true and noble men and women whose acquaintance it has given me.

WILLIAM P. BOYD.

CONESUS, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1884.

HISTORY OF THE BOYD FAMILY, AND DESCENDANTS.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

[The following Historical Chapter upon the first settlements of Scotland, is from the able pen of Rev. W. R. Cochrane, of Antrim, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, author of the "Centennial History" of that Town, published in 1880.

This Chapter is only designed to illustrate the people and the country, from where the first person name "Boyt or Boyd" descended from, as near as we can trace them. We use it for the benefit of those who have no Scotch history for reference; and to this gentleman, we are indebted for so able written sketch, which came to our notice as we were engaged in preparing a similar one, by him sending us one of his books, which to save time and trouble, we have copied the following chapter; leaving out some parts, which was of no interest to "our" genealogical history and adding from other works descriptive items in its place.]

Scotland, the land of our fathers, is a romantic little country of about twenty-six thousand square miles, a little more than twice the size of New Hampshire. It is dotted over with lakes, and curious creeks winding around among its mountains, greatly diminishing its habitable surface. The indentations of the sea about Scotland are so many and so extensive that this little country has a sea-coast of more than three thousand miles. The arm of the sea almost cut it into again and again. In several places, but for a few miles, one could sail across from the Atlantic to the North Sea. One arm of Argyleshier stretches into the North Channel till it reaches within about ten miles of the county of Antrim in Ireland. When you add to all of this the fact that Scotland is covered with mountains; traversed in every direction by deep and beautiful valleys: marked by many rapid rivers: has birds and flowers ex-

ceeding those of England in variety: and has a climate so softened by the ocean that the thermometer rarely, if ever, falls to zero in winter, while in summer 80 degrees, is the limit of heat,—you can hardly wonder that it is a most attractive land and dear to our fore-fathers.

Scotland was known to the Romans under the name of Caledonia, and was not called by its present name till nearly four hundred years after their departure, or about A. D. 840. The Romans speak of the inhabitants of Caledonia as consisting of many tribes, as the worst kind of idolaters, as robbers, as uncivilized and living in huts and nearly naked in summer and winter, and exceedingly brave and warlike, capable of boundless endurance. The Romans generally speak of them under the name of Picts, or painted men. These seem to have inhabited the lowlands and the eastern coast, while the old Scotch clans inhabited the highlands: certain there has always been a difference in language and manners between the two. Some authorities assert that Caledonia was invaded by the Scots, a Celtic tribe from Ireland, about A. D. 500, who established a kingdom on the western coast,—gradually overruling the Picts and getting control of the whole country about 840. But this whole idea that the original Scotch were from Ireland seems to lack proof, and appears very much like the conjecture of some historian ambitious to have a theory. It is certain that the Saxons invaded the land about the time they invaded England, that they conquered and settled the lowlands next to the later country, and that under their chieftain Edwin they founded Edwinstown now Edinburgh, the capital, while the Picts were driven back west and north. Probably what is spoken of as the invasion from Ireland, in that mythical period, was simply an uprising of the highlanders on the north and west of Caledonia, in which they poured down upon the Saxons and obtained possession of the country: and as the principal clans in these victories were Scots, and the leader was a Scot, the land began to be called Scots' land, while the Picts and surviving Saxons were absorbed by the victorious tribes.

These races of savages stained their faces something after the fashion of the Red Man, dressed in the skin of wild beasts, and lived together in huts on the river-banks or in the rude clearings of the forest. Their huts were made by twisting long willow sticks together, basket-like, on side and roof, and covering the whole with mud. An opening answers for window and chimney. It is said such mud huts are built and occupied by some of the Irish even to the present day. These barbarians

were warriors, and had trenches about their settlements and low mud walls for fortifications. They had horses and cattle, but no agricultural pursuits. these tribes were polygamous, but, unlike the Mormons, every woman had eight or ten husbands, though we are left in doubt how she managed her numerous superior half.

These uncivilized tribes were united by a common religion named Druidism. Their priests were Druids. It took twenty years to learn and commit to memory their various forms, ballads and incantations. They had no books, no sermons, no creeds: but they had innumerable rites and superstitions. The Druids kept the mysteries of their faith in their haunts in the deep oak forests, and but little is really known of them. The ruins of their great temples, and stupendous alters of stone, yet remain. It was a terrible religion to which they held. Sometimes they offered human sacrifices, carrying round the victims in wicker cages, and then with fearful ceremonies burning them alive! It was the most authoritative false religion that ever existed.

It was during the Roman possession of England, and especially in the last part of it, our attention is called to the Scots. We are often told about the inroads of the "Picts and Scots." The Picts, (as I have said) were painted men: the Scots no doubt were native clans, and said by some to be so named from the Gaelic word "squit" (like scout) a wander. Others derive the name from the Anglo-Saxon "scot," and assesment of money, by violence or otherwise. The origin of these old clans of Scotland is a matter much disputed, and as yet unsettled. Nor is it within our plan to discuss the question. Our earliest reliable history finds them in the Highlands of Scotia, the bold, independent, warlike, unconquerable race which they are to-day. The Romans scorned and hated them but could not subdue them: and as wealth increased in England under Roman management, the depredations of the Scotch rangers increased. They came down from the mountains, captured everything they wanted, and departed with such rapidity as to preclude pursuit and into such haunts as to render discovery impossible. They were kind to the poor, helpful to the distressed, having in all their lawless depredations a certain haughty nobleness of character, they were, on the whole, an exceedingly uncomfortable race to the Romans.

As a last resort, the Roman generals built walls and dug ditches across between England and Scotland. One of the most formidable of these walls was called the "Wall of Severus," from the Emperor's

name, was built A. D. 208, was made of stone, eight feet thick and twelve feet high, and under the north side of the wall a ditch was dug the whole distance, thirty-six feet wide and twelve feet deep. This, for a distance of seventy miles, was certainly an enormous work. On this wall were hundreds of castles and turrets, so arranged that if a fire were lighted in one, it could be seen in the next, and in that way extended from tower to tower and shore to shore. Such enormous barrier, guarded by armed men, would seem enough to keep back the few Scotch of the northward mountains. Yet over this great barrier oft they broke, and, flying along the southward counties like the wind, escaped with their booty over the large wall and back to their fastnesses behind the impassable cliffs. Consequently, when the Roman forces were withdrawn from the island, the Britons, long used to being defended by their Roman conquerors, and unacquainted with arms, were in no condition to meet the intrepid clansmen from beyond the wall. The Romans seem to have taken their farewell in the spring of A. D. 449. Immediately the Scots poured in upon the defenseless counties. They went where they would. Only a feeble resistance was offered them. Cattle, horses, fruit and treasure fell into their hands. They seemed to regard the land of the Britons as their proper prey. The latter in their extremity sent a deputation over the channel to the German tribes for help. And thus the Scotch, who would have controlled the whole island but for foreign interference, became the occasion of letting in the Saxons and Angles and Jutes, who afterwards governed England. Before the close of the year (449) some seven thousand warriors responded to the Britons appeal, came across the channel, and soon put the Scots to flight. The rapidity with which they answered to this call for help has been explained by the statement that they were already meditating this very enterprise by way of conquest, so that the petition of the Britons found them strangely willing, not only to reply in the affirmative, but to follow it up with immediate vigor. Yet no sooner had they driven back the Scotch invaders, than they began to manifest a spirit of conquest for themselves, and quietly took possession of one important place after another. Being re-inforced by five thousand additional Saxons, they soon found occasion for a quarrel, and commenced open hostilities against those who had sought their help. After a varying struggle the Britons were mostly slain, or driven to Wales or Cornwall. A few escaped to France. The Saxons obtained full control. The country was

divided into seven small kingdoms,—sometimes in conflict, but generally allied together,—and in this way they held on their course for more than three centuries. But in 827, Wessex succeeded, from various causes, chiefly from conquest, in uniting these seven kingdoms into one, which received the name of England (Angles'-land), and was nearly identical in area with that which bears the name to-day. This government under the Anglo-Saxons continued unbroken until 1013, when the Danes succeeded in getting possession of the kingdom and held it for twenty-three years, after which the government returned to the Saxons and remained with them till the conquest and ascension to the throne of William the Norman, in 1066.

The first king that thus governed all Scotland was Kenneth Macalpin: and the Scottish kingdom, with various changes and vicissitudes, maintained its integrity till James the Sixth, who was heir to the English kingdom, quietly ascended the throne of England as successor of Elizabeth in 1603, as James the First, thus uniting the two countries under one sovereign. Previous to this event, Scotland had many excellent kings. There was a long war with the Danes, resulting in the entire expulsion of the invaders. Subsequently there were wars with England, and the borderland between the two countries, was a scene of blood and devastation for many a year, until the union in James.

In the year of 1290 there was a vacancy in the Scottish throne, John Baliol and Robert Bruce (a devoted friend of the Sir Robert Boyd V.) being aspirants therefor. The next year the question of succession was referred to Edward I. of England, (to whom Sir Robert Boyd IV. was compelled to swear fidelity to in 1296,) and in 1292 he declared John Baliol entitled to the crown,—but not until he had enacted from the Scottish barons an oath of fealty to himself as feudal lord of Scotland. But Edward soon scraped a quarrel with this weak sovereign, overran his kingdom, sent John as a prisoner to the Tower of London. He soon succeeded in subduing most of the fortresses of Scotland: but soon a deliverer arose in the person of William Wallace, (whom above Robert Boyd the next year joined his standard,) descended from an ancient family in the western part of Scotland, and, though being of small fortune and few resources, he succeeded, by great courage and endurance and wisdom, in freeing his country from foreigners. But at length Wallace was betrayed into the hands of the king, who caused him to be executed with the cruelty and shame of a culprit. This is to the everlasting

disgrace of Edward and of England. Few nobler spirits than Wallace ever lived. But his death (1305) only set tighter the teeth of every Scotchman; and the struggle was continued by young Robert Bruce, grandson of that Robert who claimed the crown in 1290. The English had abundance of men and means, and often it looked dark for Scotland: but the unconquerable spirit of her warriors was never broken, and they kept up the unequal contest in one way or another till their land was free. In the spring of 1314 Edward II. collected an army of one hundred thousand men for the purpose of finishing up the Scottish conflict, marched into Scotland, and met with little opposition till Bruce confronted him at Bannockburn. The battle of that name was fought June 25, 1314. The Scottish chieftain had but thirty thousand men, but they were all heroes, and were admirably managed. Full one-half of the English army was either slain or captured. The young Scotch leader was covered with undying glory, and his land was free. He was succeeded by many sovereigns, until the crowns of England and Scotland were united in James, as named above. The latter had no further history as a separate nation, though it was more than a hundred years before the two Parliaments were united in one as at the present time. This event occurred in the autumn of 1706, and since then the two countries have been more and more blended in interest and character.

Having now given a brief review of the first settlements and early history of England and Scotland, we will now glance at the causes that compelled our fore-fathers to seek homes in a foreign land.

In the year of 1509, Henry VIII., ascended the throne of England, and in the year of his reign married Katherine of Arragon, as his lawful wife. After the death of Henry in 1547, and the brief reign of Edward VI. who died at the age of sixteen, Mary I., daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon ascended the throne. This was in 1553. She was the most bloody and cruel and devilish of women. When her licentious father determined to get rid of Katherine, he divorced her (1532), and was set in bitter opposition to the Pope for declining to sanction the act. He declared his opposition to Rome openly: and his passion led to what has been called the "Reformation" in England. He had previously written a book against Luther, for which the Pope gave him the title "Defender of the faith," a title still retained by the sovereigns of England: but now he proceeds to persecute the Papists, and many met death at his hands. Perhaps, therefore, it was

to be expected that Mary, the daughter of Katherine, and a zealous Catholic, should feel herself called upon to retaliate in blood, and establish the persecuted sect. And she did her worst. The leading Protestants were condemned to the flames; many were thus burned at the stake; and scarcely in the five years of her reign did the fire of martyrdom go out. Great numbers was tortured, and in the most cruel conceivable methods, put to death. But "Bloody Mary" died 1558, and her memory is covered with the abhorrence and execration of mankind.

On her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and the murdered Queen Anne Boleyn, succeeded to the throne: and in the first year of her reign Protestantism was forever established as the religion of England. This was by the act of Parliament. But for the object of putting down the Catholics, laws were passed requiring the abjuration of all foreign authority both in spiritual as well as temporal things, and the acknowledgement of the sovereign of England as the head of the church. It was made a crime to attend a religious service of any clergyman not belonging to the established church. This arbitrary enforcement of religion was the mistake and dishonor of Elizabeth's reign. It was only doing on the other side, and in a milder way, what the infamous Mary had done before her. Yet these wicked laws was in force for generations, and many suffered persecution and death at the hands of so-called Protestants, in the reign of Elizabeth, and her successor, James I. But many of the Protestants themselves were not satisfied with the established religion, which, though freeing them from papal tyranny, gave them no real freedom of conscience. Soon parties called "non-conformists" arose in the kingdom: and in subsequent years there was a very determined opposition, both in England and Scotland, to all these encroachments upon the rights of the people in religion. Those who professed to follow the "Pure word of God" were called Puritans. They grew up under the reign of Bloody Mary, but do not seem to be called Puritans till about 1564. They desired a wider separation from the Romain Catholics than that allowed by the established church, and willingly accepted the appellation given them in reproach. As they were opposed and ridiculed and persecuted, none joined them except such as were conscientiously devoted to Christ, so that the name Puritans came to be significant of great self-denial and excellence in religion. They were both godly and intelligent people, and were exalted by the fire they passed through. The name Puritan has been differently used

at times. In the later days, every one that wanted to live a decent life was called a Puritan by the irreligious multitude, even though he were conformed to the established church. Under Charles I., all people opposed to his arbitrary government were called puritans. The historian Hume applies the name to three classes: the political puritans, who advanced the most radical ideas of civil liberty; the puritans in policy, who opposed the government and forms of worship in the established church; and puritans in doctrine, who strenuously insisted on the tenets of the reformers. The Puritans that settled in America certainly embraced all of these, and there never was a time when any such lines of distinction could be drawn this side the water. As the history of the first settlements of the Puritans in America, is so well known to every school boy, we do not deem it essential to give their different settlements here, but simply say their first settlement was made by John Endicott and a few associates, at Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, in the year of 1628.

Having now followed and described the Puritans in their persecution in England and Scotland, let us turn our attention to the history of the "Scotch Irish" of Ireland, from where so many of the different families of Boyds emigrated to America from. Ireland had been invaded and conquered by the English in the reign of Henry II., A. D. 1172. But for four hundred years they really exercised but little authority in the island, and that in such a way as to exasperate the ignorant and suffering Irish beyond endurance. They frequently rebelled against the English authority during the reign of Elizabeth, and it was not till near the close of her reign (1601) that her government could very properly be said to be established there. To a great extent the lands of the Catholic rebels were confiscated by the crown. These lands being attractive in soil and climate, and offered at a very low rate, many English and some Scotch settlers were induced to come over and settle upon them,—a course of things greatly encouraged by the government, in the hope that an intelligent Protestant population would counteract the plots of the uneasy and troublesome Irish. James I., ascending the throne in 1603, pursued the same course and offered increased inducements to any of his countrymen who would settle on the vacant farms. Indeed, soon after his accession, a company was formed in London to Colonize Ireland. Large parts of the eastern counties, and the whole of the province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north, or in all full one-third

of the island, came by attainder into the hands of James. Those parts next to England were slowly filled up and occupied by the British: but Ulster in the north, being a wild and lawless province, remained for the most part unoccupied except by lingering bands of the rebel Irish who had no legal right to the soil. James, whose government of Ireland was about the only record of good to be found in his reign, owning now more than two millions of acres in Ulster, and being very desirous of a loyal population there, thought of the Scotch as the only one likely to meet his wish. These Scotch were rigid and decided Presbyterians, and James hated them badly enough, as being set to the death against all his pet schemes for establishing Episcopacy in Scotland. But they were near by, and exceedingly brave and industrious, and were people of intelligence, reliable in every place. And still the Scotch were poor, and their lands were rocky and hard, it was thought they could be induced to plant a colony over the channel, where cultivation was so much easier. This vacant territory was therefore divided up into small farms and offered to the Scotch on such favorable conditions, that, like our young men going west, a great number went over and settled early in the year 1612. These settlers were young men from all parts of Scotland, but chiefly from the adjacent county of Argyle,—hardy, vigorous, independant Scotchmen. The Irish were removed from the hills and strong places, and put into the open country: and the Scotch, though by honest purchase, occupied all the best of the soil. They spread over the counties of Antrim, Down, and Londonderry, and some of them settled still farther to the south and west. The Irish catholic rebels, living among and around these Protestant Scotch, not only looked upon them as invaders supplanting of their rights, but as heretics and foreigners: and they felt the keenest hatred towards them, though, being awed by the government and over-matched by the superiority of the Scotch, they remained quiet. The new settlers flourished, multiplied, built churches, formed presbyteries, and extended themselves largely over all Ulster. This happy state of things lasted nearly thirty years. But the Irish hate during these thirty years did not soften with time, and was only as a smothered fire, heating and burning unseen, and ready to burst forth into dissolving flames. They associated with the Scotch in treacherous kindness while they were waiting an opportunity to murder them. This favorable moment for the great murder came in 1641, when they thought, from the disturbances in England and Scot-

land, the Protestant settlers could get no help from abroad. Perhaps they may have been aroused to this bloody action by notice of the thrift and increase of the settlers, and the fact that respectable accessions were being made to them by new emigrants from Scotland about this time,—suggesting the thought that something must be done, or Ireland would speedily become a Protestant land. King James I. and Charles I. had, step by step, as they supposed and hoped, forced Episcopacy upon Scotland,—when in 1638 the whole people of that land rose in opposition and entered into what was called “Solemn League and Covenant.” This was solemn agreement to maintain the reformed religion, and to put down Popery and Prelacy in Scotland: and it was signed by almost the whole body, men, women, and children, high and low. Then followed the controversy with Charles,—the efforts to compromise on his part,—the preparations for war,—the treaties with that weak king, the raising of new armies,—entirely engaging the attention of Scotland until the visit of Charles to that kingdom in the summer of 1641, and a settlement of their difficulties,—which doubtful negotiations lasted into the autumn of that year. Thus the Papish intriguers in Ireland concluded that Scotland was out of their way.

In England in 1640 and 1641 the arbitrary conduct of Charles was stirring the kingdom from border to border: the conflict between king and parliament was intense: people was looking forward to the threatened arbitrament of arms, which followed ere long: the government had no sufficient force in Ireland: and the universal interest was in affairs at home. At this juncture, therefore, and long-quiet malecontents of Popery in Ireland thought the favorable moment to strike for supremacy and revenge had come. Some eight thousand disciplined Catholic solders disbanded by Charles, and ready for any desperate adventure, were at this time let loose. Help to the Catholics was promised from France. Priests excited the old Irish to revolt. All the English and Scotch in the island only amounted to one-sixth of the whole population. They were for the most part unarmed, and were entirely unaware of the storm that was ready to break upon them. The plain was to rise in all parts of the kingdom at once and wipe out the unsuspecting Protestants by death. The plot was discovered in Dublin, in season to save that place and the surrounding country to the Protestants and prevent an outbreak: but in the north of Ireland it was carried out with all of the cruelty which Popery and the devil could invent. The time fixed upon

for this universal murder was Oct. 23, 1641. On that morning (an exceedingly hard, cold day for the season of the year), the Catholics, being everywhere intermingled with the Protestants, fell upon them by surprise and commenced their contemplated butchery on every hand. The Protestants, outnumbered five to one, unarmed, scattered, and surprised, had no chance at all. Their neighbors whom they had befriended and instructed, became their murderers. Entreaties and tears availed not. The young, and the old, the mother with her babe, the languishing invalid, the strong man, the fair and innocent child, were murdered together. Whole families were butchered, one after another, slowly, so that each living one might see the anguish of the dying before enduring the same cruel fate. Even the Irish women went further than their husbands in exquisite torture of the young mothers and helpless children. Fugitives, fleeing naked from their burning homes, perished from hunger and cold. A few survivors was changed into maniacs by the awful scene, never to think of anything but murder and flame, or know the quietudes of home again. By the hundred there were instances of lust and torture, the minute description of which would shock the most hardened heart. And this was done chiefly in the name of the Catholic religion. Priests were guilty of these murders. Those rivers of innocent blood flowed by Popery's accursed hand! Of this quiet and harmless people, who had not shown the least unkindness to the Catholics, nor been in any open way opposed to them, living in neighborly love and peace, it has been estimated that two hundred thousand were thus butchered in a single day. The lowest estimate ever made was forty thousand. Probably the mean between them would be nearly correct. It has been said by English authority that the victims were mostly English: and, without question, the English colonies in the northern counties were blotted out in this most inhuman massacre. It may not be denied that the Irish pretended some friendship to the Scots, and murdered the English first: and so arranged things that the Scots to some extent had time to escape, or a chance to band together in defence, so that far fewer of them were murdered. Yet it is certain that many of the Scotch were murdered too, and that fire and robbery did not distinguish much between theirs and the English homes. Many fled back to Scotland. And there is little room to doubt that many of the Boyd's, who had gone to Ireland before this date, perished on this bloody day long to be known as the great Irish massacre of 1641.

After this sad event those Scotch who remained in Ireland lived in alarm and on the lookout for defense, during seven or eight years, until in 1649, Cromwell, having leisure from affairs in England, came over the channel and subdued the Irish. Thence onward for several years the Protestants lived in comparative peace and prosperity, and slowly recovered their former condition. The Papists were disarmed, and the Protestants were supplied with means of defense. From this fact arose the habit which long prevailed of firing guns at Scotch weddings, as being then the best way of expressing their triumph and their gladness.

In Scotland during the last years of the reign of Charles II., the Protestants, or Presbyterians as nearly all were, were growing less and less secure: and on the accession of James II., 1685, they began to be openly and terribly persecuted. The latter monarch was narrow-minded, small, and bigoted. Charles II. had been secretly a Papist: James II. was openly such, and sought in the most bloody and arbitrary ways to enforce it upon the nation. To attend any meeting except that of the established order, was made punishable with death. In the western lowlands of Scotland in particular, military bands were sent out everywhere to spy out the Covenanters and bring them to death. Some of these were commissioned to shoot on the spot any who would not renounce the Covenant, or swear to the king, who was murdering Protestants. James II., even when viceroy, is said to have "amused himself with hearing Covenanters shriek and seeing them writhe while their knees were beaten flat in their boots." Under him, subsequently when he became king and had things his own way, James Graham, or Lord Graham of Claverhouse, was prominent as a leader,—a most ingenious and remorseless wretch. No pen can paint the cruelties which he enforced. His name is now spoken with abhorrence all over the earth. When his bloody and hardened soldiers shrunk from shedding innocent blood, he would plunge his own sword into the body of the poor victim whose only crime was non-conformity to the Episcopacy, or unwillingness to pray for King James as against God's will. These indignities, robberies, and murders were so numerous and constant as utterly to surpass all calculation. Two instances out of thousands are here given. One of the hunted Covenanters had found shelter in the house of a widow of a good family and name, and had died there. The corpse being discovered in her house, the soldiers pulled the house

down, carried off all of her property, and turned her out with several little children to perish with cold and want. The oldest child, a lad of about fifteen years, was brought out before the soldiers, the guns were loaded, and the fair, sweet boy, without trial or delay, was told to pull his bonnet down over his face. But he refused, saying, "I can look you in the face," and in a moment they fired and the boy fell dead with his Bible in his hand. About the same time two women were put to death by drowning. An attempt has been made to disprove this: but there is not, in view of the evidence, the least room to doubt the fact. One was an aged lady, and the other a sweet girl of eighteen, named Margaret Wilson. Their only crime was that they would not abjure their Presbyterian faith. They were taken to a place on the banks of the Solway where it rises and overflows with the tide. The feeble old lady was tied to a stake nearer the water, so that the terror of her death might frighten the young girl into submission. But she "prayed and sung praises" till the advancing waters choked her voice. But when the struggle of death was over, they unbound the unconscious victim from the stake and restored her to consciousness. Then kindred and friends begged her to comply with the vile murderer's command, crying, "Dear Margaret, only say, 'God save the King!'" The weak but heroic girl gasped out, "God save the King if it be God's will!" "She has said it! She has said it!" shouted her friends to the cruel officer. "Will she take the abjuration?" he savagely asked. "Never," she answered: "I am Christ's, let me go!" And the waters closed over her head slowly, and she was gone. On her gravestone at Wigton, are these rude words:

"Within the sea, tied to a stake,
She suffered for Christ Jesus' sake."

While, therefore, such persecutions were in progress in Scotland, quite a large number of the Covenanters, to escape misery at home, emigrated to Ireland and joined their countrymen there. From 1684 to 1688 these emigrations in small numbers took place. Among them without doubt many of the "Scotch Irish Boyd's," went with them to Ireland, and in after years emigrated to America.

But in Ireland things began to grow worse; under Papal rule and surrounded by Papists, they were soon disarmed, and in their defenseless condition began to suspect a repetition of the murders of 1641.

And a desperate struggle was indeed awaiting them. Affairs had arrived at such a pitch of discontent in England, that the better part of the people looked for deliverance to William, Prince of Orange, who had married Mary, eldest daughter of James II. Accordingly, being invited over from Holland, he came with five hundred vessels and fourteen thousand men, and landed in England late in the autumn of 1688. At once the nobility, clergy, and military went over to William: even Anne, daughter of James, joined the party of the new king against her father: so James was dethroned without a blow. Fleeing to France, where Catholic renegades have been wont to flee, he was encouraged to attempt the recovery of his crown. As the Papists adhered to him, he had a small party of friends in England. In Scotland he had some strong Catholic clans. In Ireland he had great resources in the Irish Catholics, who constituted the great body of the people of that island. The military plan of James, therefore, was a good one: to pass over to Ireland with what men and money the French king could give him: to raise there an immense army of Irish: then to pass over to Scotland, and with the addition of the Catholic Highlanders to bear down upon England from the north and sweep everything before him. With reason, this scheme looked encouraging to him. He started with great hopes, and landed in the south of Ireland, March 12, 1689. Thence he made his way the best he could to Cork, and then to Dublin, expecting to go northward at once, and anticipating no serious resistance till he should reach England. But the Protestant population in the north of Ireland stood in the way: which, though small, was judged to be of such energy and valor that it must be overcome at the start. A large army had therefore been raised before the arrival of James, and had begun the attempt to subjugate these Protestant colonies that stood in the face of the royal plans. The strongest of these Protestant positions was Londonderry,—a city that had held out successfully against the Irish in the murderous rebellion of 1641. As the army of Catholics swept northward to capture this city, which was supposed to be easily done, they pillaged and murdered without stint, till thousands of men, women, and children fled before them for their life: and many found refuge within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestants suffered more and lost more possessions than the massacre of 1641, though probably not so many lives were sacrificed as then. But the city of Londonderry refused to surrender: and the whole army of James, French and Irish,

outnumbering the defenders of the city five to one, attempted the work of capture. They halted before the city April 15, 1689, and entered into negotiations with the treacherous Lundy to give up the city on some terms in spite of the known will of the people. Thus dallying went on a day or two. King James arrived from Dublin with fifteen thousand additional soldiers, on the 17th, and was exceedingly anxious for the surrender on any terms (as the success of his whole undertaking seemed to depend on the immediate possession of this place), so that he might move on to Scotland while his army was in good spirits, and before too formidable preparations could be made against him there. Expecting the surrender would be made more willingly to him, James advanced at once within three hundred feet of the southern gate to receive it, when he was answered with a shout of "No surrender!" and by a fire from that part of the wall, which struck dead an officer by his side. The king fled like a frightened boy to get out of danger. Then the real struggle began, April 17, 1689. We cannot here detail all the circumstances of this remarkable siege. For courage and endurance there is nothing superior to this defense in human history. With weak defenses, scanty provisions, having but a few soldiers against an immense army, and only a handful of that few inured to war: with a disadvantageous position, and twenty thousand women, children, and aged men to feed: while, having themselves small hope of outside help, their enemy would be likely to increase,—it must be confessed that their situation was desperate enough! But immense interests were at stake, and they were determined to stand for their religion, come death, if it must. Lundy, the traitorous governor of the city, was in danger of being torn to pieces by the maddened people, and skulked off in disguise, by night to the foe. Maj. Henry Baker and Capt. Adam Murray called the people to arms and took the lead the first day. On the following day the people met, and chose Rev. George Walker and Maj. Henry Baker, governors, the latter taking the military command. These men managed affairs with great wisdom and courage. The siege was pressed with cruel vigor: shells burst constantly over the defenders heads: chimneys were knocked down: often the city was on fire: night and day were called to the most vigilant and desperate defense: many sorties were made: the walls were often assaulted by superior force: parties mining under the walls were constantly watched against, and by the fiercest struggle put to death; threat and artifice were abundantly

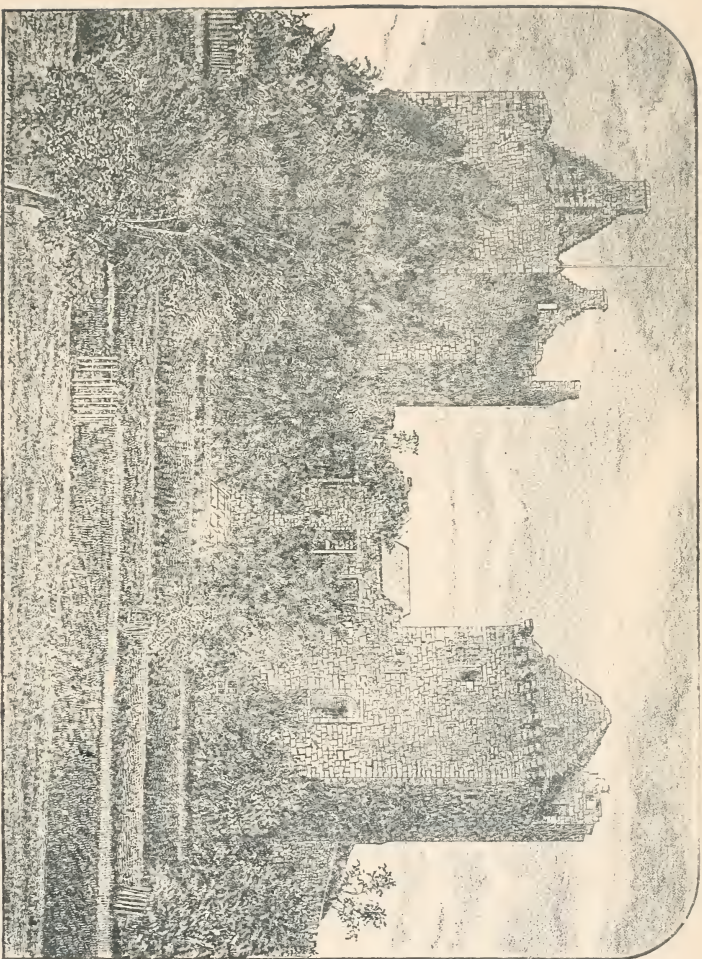
employed: they began to suffer for want of provisions, and for want of water: the long-hoped-for re-enforcement from England had come in sight, been frightened by the batteries on the river-side, and sailed away, leaving the brave defenders of the city to their fate: their enemies had been re-enforced: one-third of their number had fallen: the force against them seemed overwhelming: and yet on the sixty-second day of the siege they determined that "no one should speak of surrender on pain of death." Thus matters went on day after day in heroic and painful detail which we have no space for here. But before many days of July was gone, famine began to press harder than Papist foes. Not a few died of starvation. Cats, dogs, rats, mice, horse-flesh and old hides came to be luxuries. Tallow was mixed with pepper and meal to make a sort of pancake. Starch mixed with tallow became an article of food. A dog's head was sold for food for two shillings and sixpence: a quart of horse's blood, one shilling: a cat, four shillings and sixpence: and so on. They expected to eat dead human bodies,—yet would not entertain the thought of surrender. So desperate was the case, that some fleshy people hid themselves for fear of being chosen for food for the emaciate soldiers! On the thirtieth of July, the garrison had become so far reduced that they reckoned on only two days' more life—there being but one pint of meal left for each already starving man. But on this day deliverance came. It was the one hundred and fourth day of the siege. The commander of the English fleet had received orders to relieve the city at whatever peril. Three ships, the "Mountjoy," of Londonderry, and the "Phenix," of Coleraine, both laden with provision, and the war-ship "Dartmouth," undertook this perilous adventure. Within the city the evening sermon in the cathedral had just closed, the sad audience had scattered, and it began to grow dusk, when the sentrymen on the tower saw the sail of these three ships coming up the Foyle. The river was narrow and low,—on the banks were batteries,—and the great Irish army hurried to the spot to prevent the relief of the city. Rocks had been sunk by them in the channel, an immense boom had been thrown across the river to prevent the approach of a ship, while formidable guns swept the spot. It was an hour of tremendous suspense,—the besiegers straining every nerve to oppose, while the starving defenders looked on with an agony of interest seldom, if ever, equaled in this world. At length the little squadron came bravely to the critical point. The "Mountjoy" lead the way and sailed with all

force against the boom,—and the huge obstruction snapped and fell apart: but its strength was so great as to send the ship back by the shock, and she rebounded against the shallow bank and stuck partly over in the mud, exposed to a terrible fire. The Irish in great numbers rushed for their boats to board the defenseless ship. Just then the “Dartmouth” opened upon them so effectually as to destroy many of them and hold the rest in check, while the “Phenix,” left free by the struggle with the others, dashed under fearful fire into the break made by the “Mountjoy” and, receiving no great injury, slowly passed all the barriers. When the “Mountjoy” was stopped in the mud the Irish gave a scream of fiendish joy, while the dying heroes within the walls looked at each other in hushed and awful agony! All features grew black, and a feeble wail, like the prayer of death, ascended from the battered defenses! Women and children wept, and men gazed with stern, dark faces whence hope had fled: but no yielding or fear was there. But the tide was rising rapidly; and just at the critical moment a broadside from the “Mountjoy” not only drove back the approaching enemy, but started her from the mud, and she sailed on up the stream. The “Dartmouth” followed, bravely answering the desperate firing from the shore; and under the curses of the whole Papish army and the rage of its officers, with considerable loss of life and injury to the brave little ships, they all made their way to the city. As the darkness closed in, and the firing went on, it was a time of unutterable suspense within the gates. But when they arrived, about ten o’clock, the whole population turned out to welcome them. Such ecstasies of joy, few lifetimes can ever know! Men wept and thanked God! The bells of the city rang all night! There was no sleep within the walls that night for joy! On the morrow the Irish fired tumultuously all day. But on the second night,—that of July 31,—silently that great army, mortified and enraged, with a loss of a hundred officers and about nine thousand men retreated up the Foyle. Micaiah Browning, captain of the “Mountjoy,” was killed in the struggle at the boom: and afterwards a pension was conferred on his widow by King William, and that great monarch, in the presence of the court, put a chain of gold about her neck.

The defense of Londonderry was the great check to King James and the Papists, and saved Protestantism in England, Ireland and Scotland. Forty thousand men were thus kept back one hundred and five days. By that time William was prepared to meet James in Ireland, and thus

the forces intended for Scotland and England never went across the channel. On the banks of the Boyne, James was soon defeated in a decisive battle, June 30, 1690: and after some less important struggles, he fled as a poor outcast to his premeditators country, called France.

Much might be written and said in regard to the early history of these foreign countries: yet the name of the Boyds may not be particularly spoken of, although from an early date they have been settlers of England and Scotland, and for nearly three centuries the same of Ireland. Whatever has transpired in these three countries, the families of the Boyds, must have suffered the same as the other noble families: therefore a full history of these countries, would fill many volumes, of which we have given only a small sketch, as our space would admit.



"DEAN CASTLE," Kilmarnock, Scotland.

CHAPTER II.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANCIENT HOME OF THE BOYDS IN SCOTLAND.

DEAN CASTLE, long the residence of the old and ancient Boyd family, stands at the distance of nearly a mile in the northeast direction from the present sight of the city of Kilmarnock, which now rests upon the lands once owned by this noble family, in the county of Ayrshire, on the western coast of Scotland. Its situation, though not the most romantic, can scarcely fail to delight the admirer of the gentle as well as the magnificent in nature. On the right and on the left the ground rises in pleasing elevations, and the Castle was almost embosomed in woods, and no road led to it except the principal one from the southwest, and a private path that lay along the stream in the direction of Fenwick. Probably, it derived its name, as the word Dean, according to Dr Jamieson, signifies a small valley or hollow where the ground slopes on both sides. Close by the Castle the scene is enlivened by two little mossy streams, locally called the Borland and the Craufurdland, which there meet and mingle with each other, forming what is termed Kilmarnock Water. The view in the neighborhood, too, is considerably beautified by several steep woody braes. From one of these, near Assloss, the Castle presents a majestic and stern appearance. Though gray and rent with years, it looks as if conscious of its strength, and as if frowning defiance down the valley that stretches before it. From the same eminences we have a glimpse of the town, with its towers and spires, which give to it an air of importance: and the eye, ranging still farther, rest delighted on the beautiful green hills of Craigie, and the more romantic heights of Dundonald. In early times, according to the oral tradition, a dense wood, which stretched itself behind and on each side

of the Castle, concealed it in a great measure from the scrutinizing eye of the invader, and made it almost inaccessible to strangers, save by the principal approach, which was from the south-west, in which direction was situated the huts or hovels of the vassals of the manor. In those days, therefore, this old baronial stronghold was not only picturesque and secluded, but was secure in a great degree from the attacks of neighbouring chiefs, or of the more ruthless hordes who sought to reduce the country to a state of thralldom: for the alarm could be readily given by the vassals from the glen, or by the warder, whose eye from the watch-tower could distinctly descry every movement of the advancing foemen.

The Dean Castle consists of two separate towers of unequal height, and appears to have been surrounded by a wall or rampart, part of which still stands. The period at which either of the towers was erected is unknown, but both bear the marks of considerable antiquity. Grose visited the Castle about the year of 1789, and made a drawing of it for his "Antiquities of Scotland." He supposes the higher one to have been built about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the wall of a lower edifice, and looking into the court, is a stone, on which the family arms are sculptured, and beneath which are the words "JAMES BOYD and CATHERINE CRAIK" were lately legible: and these being the names of the eighth Lord Boyd and his Lady, it has sometimes been conjectured that the whole of the lower mansion was erected in their time, namely, about the middle of the seventeenth century: for the estate devolved on the eighth Lord Boyd in 1640, and his death took place about the year 1654. This conjecture, however, appears to be incorrect: for Pont, in his "Cunningham Topographized," which was written, as we have said, about 1609, speaks of both towers as then existing. That portion of the building, therefore, on which the arms are sculptured, must have been only an addition made by the eighth Lord Boyd. It also appears, from the same authority, that both towers are of greater antiquity than was supposed by Grose. Pont's words are: "Killmernoek Castell. It is a staitly faire ancient bulding, arrysing in two grate heigh towers, and bulte arround courteweyes, vith fyve ("There is great reason says the Editor of the above Topographizes, that the word five, here has been erroneously translated from the original MS. for fine: and that illusion is simply to the cheerful and elegant range of building fronting the south, the walls of which still remain

pretty entire. To the east and north, the enclosing rampart walls still stand to their full height, whilst the great tower, or donjon-keep, occupies almost entirely the western angle of the square: so that no possible site would appear within for any further structures of the least consequence whatever.") low buldings: it is veill planted, and almost environed with gardens, orchards, and a parke; it belonged first to ye Locartts, lord thereof, then to the Lord Soulis, and the cheiffe duelling almost for 300 zeirs of the Lords Boyde." It may also be mentioned that on another part of the lower building the remains of two figures, a male and female, are or lately were discernible: but no inscription describing them, or leading to a knowledge of the date of their erection, can be traced.

As a place of strength, as well as a spacious manor-house the Dean appears to have been superior to many of the strong-holds of our Scottish barons of the olden time. The walls of the higher tower are about nine or ten feet thick; the lower storey consists of several dark vaulted rooms: and on the second flat is a large hall thirty-eight feet in length, twenty-two in breadth, and twenty-six in height. It had a fine arched stone ceiling, and was furnished with stone seats, which jut out round the lower part of the walls, and which, in all likelihood, were cushioned or covered with some kind of cloth when the Castle was inhabited. From this apartment a short passage leads to a trap-door of the dungeon or prison, which is immediately beneath, in the center of the wall, at the north corner of the tower. It measures fifteen feet by five: and must have been a dreary place for the poor wight whose misfortune it was to be incarcerated within it: for it had no aperture by which light or air could be admitted, save a little oblong opening about three or four inches wide: and even the little light that could thus enter had to struggle down, in a slanting direction, through the wall, which is about ten feet thick, ere it could soothe the prisoner with its cheering influence. The dungeon has now a door broken into it from the outside, and is, or lately was, used as a milk-house. Adjoining is another gloomy apartment, which, it is probable, was also a place of confinement. This well shows that the Castle was not used, as a shelter for the homeless wanderers, who sought to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, but as a stronghold for their merciless enemies. At the time Dalziel occupied the town, a party of his soldiers was stationed in this fortress, and many were the severities which the

people in the neighbourhood suffered from their doings. An instance of their cruelty may be given. When traversing the fields one day in quest of the sufferers, they observed an individual hurrying from them at a distance; and suspecting that he was flying through a consciousness of guilt, they pursued him like demons bent on some infernal enterprise. The man however, kept in advance of them, at length reaching a house, he passed through it by a passage that led to the back premises; and with great presence of mind, concealed himself in a pool of water, where he stood with only his head above the surface. In the course of a few minutes the soldiers were in the house, expecting their prey; but no person, save the mistress of the cottage, could be found. They threatened her with instant death if she did not produce the object of their search. She acknowledged that a man had run through the house, but who he was and where he had gone she knew not. Maddened by disappointment, they seized her and lead her a captive to Kilmarnock, where, notwithstanding her declarations of innocence, she was condemned to be immured in a dark subterraneous apartment in Dean Castle. This harsh sentence, we need scarcely say, was promptly executed: and tradition affirms that the poor creature was never released, but left to perish in that dreary abode, among filth and vermin. Whether William Boyd the first Earl of Kilmarnock took any active part against these sufferers, the authorities which we have consulted do not inform us: but without doubt, he did not. On the third flat there have been apparently, two chambers. These are now roofless and otherwise much dilapidated. One of them, with a large window looking to the north, is said to have been the chapel. In the walls of these rooms are two curious little recesses. One of them, with two narrow loopholes looking in different directions, was, perhaps, used as a watch-house in times of emergency. It has a small stone seat and a fire-place, but is so contracted in its dimensions that a person can scarcely stand upright within it. The other recess was probably a place for a bed, as there were in Scottish castles. The upper or attic storey has also contained two or more rooms: and, crowning the eastern corner, there seems to have been another watch-house, which must have commanded an extensive view of the adjacent country. On the top of the walls, a walk or passage, about four feet in breadth, leads round the tower. It is a plain battlement or parapet, considerable portions of which yet remain, and in which, here and there, are little openings. A narrow spiral stair led

to the various storeys: and the main entrance was by an arched doorway, which is still entire, at the north-east corner of the building.

In the lower tower, which was surmounted by an erection in the form of a belfry; which is shown in a picture of the castle engraved by an ingenious townsman of Kilmarnock, named Michael Reid, about the beginning of the present century: and there were at least four apartments above the ground floor: but, except some small patches of plaster still seen on the wall, nothing remains to give an accurate idea of their original appearance. The most commodious part of the building is that occupying the space betwixt the two towers, and fronting to the south. It seems to have been the principal dwelling-place connected with the small tower, and has been lighted by spacious windows, which give to it, even in its ruins, all the attributes of some ancient seat of royalty, rather than of the abode of a Scottish lord in the days of feudalism.

It is not unlikely—though history is silent on the subject—that the Dean was sometimes beleaguered in the olden time, when chief contended with chief, through a love of gain, a love of revenge, or a love of glory. That such was the case is asserted, at least, by tradition, which affirms that it was once or twice besieged, and that every attempt to reduce it was altogether fruitless. Tradition, however, relates the fate of Lord Soulis, by the hands of one of the Boyds, in 1444. One day one of the vassals, while taking an afternoon walk along the private path that lay along the stream in the direction of Fenwick, heard, or thought he heard, the voices of strangers among the trees: and, fearing that foemen were skulking in the locality, he ascended a small height and immediately discovered a party, who turned out to be Southrons, stationed upon an eminence at a short distance toward the west. The spot of ground here meant is that on which the powder magazine now stands: and, if we may believe tradition, it was the site of a Roman encampment in ancient times. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and was therefore well adapted for a military station in the days of feudal warfare. In breathless anxiety the vassal hastened to the Castle, and apprised the inmates of the discovery he had made. In a moment all was bustle and activity among the Boyds. The tenants of the manor, and several other adherents of the ancient house of Dean, among whom was the Laird of Craufurdland, were soon made aware of the circumstance; and before the shades of evening had darkened the landscape, they were all marshalled on the green plain in front of the tower, from

which, headed by the Boyd, they marched toward the encampment. On coming near the spot, a breathless silence reigned among the Southrons, as if they were refreshing themselves with sleep before attacking the fortress, which, in all likelihood, they meant to do during the night or early in the morning. "Shall we give them battle?" whispered one of the friends of Boyd. "We shall," said he: "for I have always thought it best to remove evil ere it assumes a formidable shape: let us disperse them." At these words the followers of the Boyd rushed upon the English, who notwithstanding this unexpected attack, displayed no symptoms of fear. With a ferocity common only in the days of feudalism, man met man; and each and all seemed to act as if more willing to die in the strife than to have their names associated with cowardice. In the midst of the conflict there was one of the Southrons, whose stately appearance and signal prowess bespoke him as the leader of their party. His form caught the eye of the Boyd, and in a moment, they were in close combat, but was soon separated by the confusion of the others. At length, after a desperate struggle, in which several fell on both sides, the English, in spite of their commander, who urged them keep their position, fled from the field, and concealed themselves in the fastnesses of the woods. From some of the vanquished, whose wounds rendered them unable to fly, it was learned that the name of their leader was Lord Soulis: but their object in coming to the locality they did not disclose. The darkness was now gathering fast, and the heroes of the Dean returned in triumph to the castle, bearing along with them swords and other instruments of war, which had been left on the field by the Southrons. During the night, watches were set around the castle, and and as soon as the first ray of morning broke through the eastern clouds, the warder was at his station on the summit of the tower. In a short time he descried one or two of the fugitives lurking about the bottom of the glen. This intelligence was soon communicated to the Boyd, who immediately armed himself with his cross-bow, and, followed by only one or two attendants, left the castle in quest of the English lord. At a little distance below the beautiful green mound at the south side of the castle, he crossed the stream, and hurried with the firm tread of a warrior, along its banks, in a southern direction, till he reached the field now known by the name of Clerk's Holm. On a brae, at the other side of the water, he espied the object of his search. With deadly aim he drew his cross-bow, and his arrow instantly pierced the heart of

ill-fated Soulis. On the night of that day a sumptuous feast was spread in the hall of the Dean—the wine cup was freely circulated—the festal song fell upon the ear of lady and of lord—and the arched chambers ceased not to echo the sound of merriment till the beams of the morning had tinged with golden hues the turrets of the tower.

The Castle, however, is not without its historical associations. Mary, the sister of King James Third, wife of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, was kept for some time within its walls “as a free prison.” It is also noted for having been used as a garrison by Captain Inglis and his soldiers in the dark days of the persecution.

According to Pont the grounds around the Castle, as far back as the year of 1609, were well planted and adorned with “gardens and orchards.” The exact situations which these occupied, it would now be difficult to ascertain. Within the remembrance of persons lately living, an old pear tree grew on the beautiful green mound situated in what was formerly called Paddock Park; and it is not improbable that one or other of the gardens or orchards lay in that direction. At an early period one of the little streams that form the Kilmarnock Water flowed it is illeged, between the mound and the smaller tower, and joined the other rivulet on the south side of the eminence. The scene, in a pictorial point of view, would then be truly interesting: for the two Castles, towering proudly amid their woody enclosures, with the braes rising gently on either side, and the water gliding peacefully in the foreground, must have formed a picture at once pleasing and imposing.

In 1735 the Dean Castle was partly destroyed by fire. The lower Castle was the principal scene of its ravages, marks of which we lately traced on some of the wood connected with the mason-work. The fire was occasioned by some flax being accidentally ignited while in the process of being cleaned or spun by one of the maid-servants. The Earl of Kilmarnock (the unfortunate William Boyd of 1746) was then on the Continent, and when on his way back to Scotland, had his attention directed to a newspaper, in which was an account of the destruction, by fire, of a Scottish mansion called the Dean: the particular locality was not given. Fearing it was his own Castle, he hastened home, and found it reduced to a state of ruin. It may be mentioned that the eminent scholar, James Moor, LL. D., author of a Greek Grammar, and sometime Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, was, at the time of the burning, tutor in the family of the Earl of Kilmarnock, and lost

by the fire “considerable stock of books, which he had collected for his own use.” The Dean was never afterward put into a habitable condition, in consequence, perhaps, of the vast expense which its restoration would have required. But though nearly a hundred and forty years have passed away since it suffered by the conflagration, it still presents, as we have said, a bold, stately aspect; and, though now roofless and desolate, its great strength may yet enable it to stand many centuries, an object of interest to the admirer of the picturesque, the historical inquirer, and the lover of ancient antiquity.

We may here add, that after the burning of Dean Castle, the Boyd family then resided in the Kilmarnock House, which is situated between St Marnock Street and Nelson Street. This old mansion was, apparently, built at different times. The original part of it is supposed to have been erected about the end of the seventeenth century. The western portion was in course of being finished when the last Earl of Kilmarnock took part in the Rebellion of 1745–46, and in consequence of his connection with that unfortunate affair, the progress of the work, it is said, was suddenly stopped. That such was the case would appear from the fact, that when ingress was made into the large hall (which had been shut up for a considerable number of years after the above date), there were found within it the window frames, as if new from the tool of the joiner, together with a tradesman’s apron and some shavings of wood.

The stately old trees with which the policies of Kilmarnock House were adorned, previous to the formation of St Marnock Street, gave to it a fine aspect of baronial dignity. One of these trees—a majestic beech—grew, till lately, (which was cut down the 3rd May, 1859, in consequence of being decayed, and measured upwards of ten feet in circumference,) immediately at the back of the mansion: and a few others which formed a part of a woody avenue long known as the Lady’s Walk, (being so called, it is said, from being a favorite walk of the last Countess of Kilmarnock in her hours of sorrow after her unfortunate husband’s execution,) still remain along the line of Dondonald Road. This walk, at comparatively recent date, was a sweet rural retreat, and must have been still more so at an earlier period, when the Kilmarnock Water flowed, as it did, in a westerly course, below Waterside, leaving the grassy edge of the ridge forming the walk, and giving to the whole scene an air of freshness and beauty. But such are the changes of time,

and the spirit of commercial enterprise have made, that only a faint idea can now be formed respecting the appearance which Kilmarnock House and its environs exhibited, even forty years ago. Instead of the lordly dwelling rising in stately grandeur above the few humble, straw-roofed cottages, which were then in its vicinity, it is now itself thrown into the shade, by large modern structures erected near it; and its quaint old rooms, once the abode of the titled and the great, are now used for purposes connected with the Parochial Board—part of them being occupied as offices by the Inspector of Poor, and part of them as the Ragged School.

As we have given a somewhat minnte description of the various apartments of Dean Castle, it may be interesting to our readers to know the style in which they were furnished two hundred and seventy years ago. This is shown by the following list, copyed from the *SCOTTISH JOURNAL* for September, 1847. The list was taken from a document among the papers of Thomas Boyd, bearing date 25th July 1612, and is as follows:

“Twa cowpis of siluer, every ane of thaim vechtain ten unce of siluer; ane lang carpet, half worset half selk: ane schort carpet for the chalmers buird: ane lang greine buird clathe, the lenthe of haill buird: twa schort greine buird clathis for the chalmers buird: four cushownis of tripe valuet (an inferior kind of velvet): four cushownis of carpet ruche vark: twa lang buird claithis of flandiris damais: saxteine seruietis (table knapkins) of damais; ane lang dornick (a species of linen table cloth) buird clathe: ane lane damias towell: one cower buirde clathe of small lynyng: ane dusoun of dornick seruiettis: ane braid dornick towell: twelf lang lynyng buird claithis: four dosun and ane half of lynyng seruietis: fywe buird claithis of grit lynyng: fywe dosoun of lynyng seruettis: aucht towellis of roun hardine: four drinking claithis, twa thair of sewit with selk, and the vthur twa plaine: two lynyng drinking claithis: ane copbuird clath: ane down bed: aucht feddir beddis, with aucht bowsteris effering thairto: auchteine codis, pairthe filed with downis and pairt with fedderis: auchtein pair of dowbill blanketis: fewe coweringis of ruishe vark: ane fair rallow caddow (a kind of streaked or rayed woollen cloth): sevin houshald coweringis: saxtein pair of lynyng scheittis: twa pair of heid scheittis schewit with black seilk: twa pair of heid scheittis of small lynyng, schewit with quhyet vork and perling: ane pair of plaine heid schettis: sax pair of heid scheittis: ten codwairis (pillow-slps) of small lynyng, schewit with black

selk; sax codwairis of small lynyne unehewit; ane stand of stampit crambassie (crimson) vorset courteinis, with ane schewit pand efferring yrto; ane stand of greine champit curteinis, with ane pand efferring yrto; ane vther stand of gray champit (having raised figures) vorset courteinis with ane pand efferring yrto; ane stand of greine pladine courtainis, with the pand efferring yrto; ane stand of quhyet schewit courtainis: ane pair quhyet v Bowen courteinis, with pand efferring yrto: seventie pewdir plaitis; ane dusoun pewdir trunchoris; ten coweris of powder: sevintein saisceris; twa new inglis quart stowpis; twa new quart flacownit; thrie ale tyne quart stouppis: twa ale tyne quart flacownis: ane tyne pint stoup; twa new chamer pottis: four new tyne chandilieris; fywe grit brassen chandilieris; ane grit mortar of brass, and ane iron pester; twa tyne bassings, with ane lawer of tyne: five grit brass panis; thrie meikle brassin pottis, and ane lytill brassin pot; awa iron pottis; ane grispan of brass, and ane pair of grat standard razis: fywe lang speittis: ane grit iron tank; ane meikill frying pan, and ane grit masking fatt; thrie gyill fattis; twa meikill barralls: four lytill barralls; ane burnest, and twa grit iron chimnays: twa pair of taingis: ane chalmer chimnay: twa lang hall buirds: thrie furmis: ane schort hall buird: twa chalmer duirdis: twa chyris of aick; ane copbuird of aick; sax buffet stuillis; ane meikill bybill (bible); ane meikill meill gurnells of aick; thrie cofferis: twa grit kistis of aick for keiping of naipperie: four less kistis; ane candill kist: twa stand bedis of aick."

CHAPTER III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "COAT OF ARMS" IN THE BOYD FAMILY.

The early histories and records in England, Ireland and Scotland, in regard to the different families of those countries, are distinguished one from another, by what is called a "Coat of Arms." These Coat of Arms, are bestowed upon certain male members of families, the same as medals are given in this country. In Scotland, England and Ireland, this medal was given for gallantry upon the field of battle: loyalty to the king: and for knight-hood, high steward, or any other title of honor that the head ruler of the government may see fit, or deem the person worthy of distinction. These Coat of Arms, (more properly called *Heralds*,) are governed and regulated by laws of the country to which they belong. The jurisdiction in the question of arms and the office under which they are executed in England is called the "*Herald College of England*:" and those of Scotland by the name of the "*Lyon Court of Scotland*:" while those of Ireland, the "*College of Arms of Ireland*." No one in this whole united kingdom, is entitled to wear any shield or medal, without having an hereditary descent, or a grant from the government for honorary distinction. Whoever, may wrongfully use a Coat of Arms falsely, is subject to a heavy penalty or fine. And when a person uses an heraldic shield rightfully or wrongfully, it subjects the bearer to annual tax to the government. Not only the Coat of Arms, but it is unlawful for any person to use a "*Crest*," or any figure of device, placed upon a Heraldic wreath, which is considered a Crest, without authority, and the Heraldic officer is authorized to collect from such persons, the regular tax the same as if legally granted. In the United States there is no law in regard to Heraldry, and any person who chooses, may use any emblemic sign, he or she may see fit.

The Coat of Arms consists of many devices, but mostly in the form of a shield with a figure on the top, called a "Crest." Sometimes the shield bears upon it the form of animals; some has figures; some has flowers upon them, but generally of only two kinds of metals, gold or silver, which in heraldry are called "Or and Argent." The colors adopted in Heraldry are generally five, red, blue, black, green and purple, which are more or less blended together.

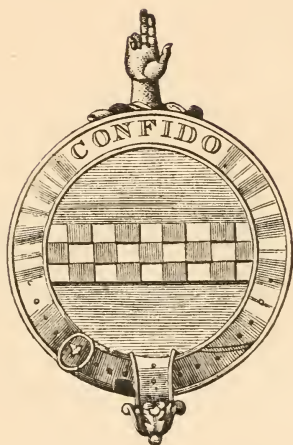
The Coat of Arms, was first brought in use in the 11th. and 12th. century, and at that time was in the shape of a boys kite, a form which seems to have been borrowed from the Scicilians. Its object was designed to reward the person, and the family for good conduct or honorary purpose. Should the person disgrace themselves afterward, they are taken away by the government, and only restored again, when some other member of the family, or the same person may redeem their former standing. In Scotland in the olden times, when a person brought, disgrace upon himself or family, all must suffer equally the same, which can be more plainly seen to have been the case, by the ancient family of Boyd's in Scotland.

In the Peerage of Scotland the Arms of the Kilmarnock family of Boyd's, are thus described: "Azure, a fess cheque, argent and gules: CREST, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, erect, pointing with the thumb and the two next fingers, the others turning down: SUPPORTERS, two squirrels proper: MOTTO, CONFIDO, I trust." On the lower scroll, however, of the various prints of the arms, such as Plate 2d., the word Goldberry usually appears: but of its real meaning we have met with no explicit explanation. We venture an opinion regarding this Coat of Arms, for we find that a similar one is given in Robertson's Ayrshire Families. Many of the mottoes on the armorial bearings of our ancient nobility had their origin in some particular war-ery, or singular heroic deed. The word in question, therefore, may have been adopted, as we formerly said, in commemoration of the bravery of Sir Robert Boyd, who according to tradition, when engaged at the battle of Largs, attacked and defeated, with a little band of fearless followers, a strong detachment of Norwegians, at a place called "Goldberry," or "Goldberry Hill," a few miles south of the main scene of action.

The oldest representation of the Arms of any of the Boyd family, is a Seal of Robert, first Lord Boyd, preserved among the "Tweeddale Charters." The document to which it is appended, and to which Sir

(Plate 1.)

A COAT OF ARMS

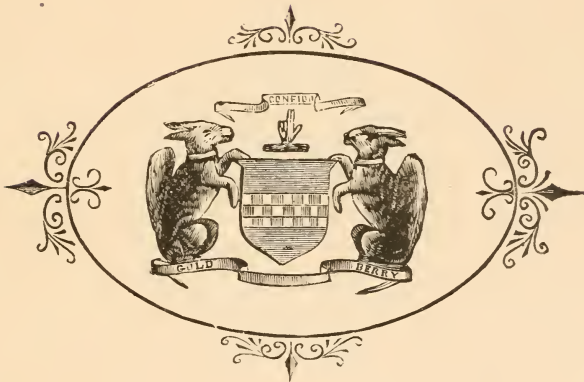


OF THE KILMARNOCK BOYD'S.

[This Coat of Arms was furnished by Miss. Ellen W. Boyd, of Albany, N. Y. They are supposed to have belonged to some member of the Kilmarnock Boyd's, but to whom given, is not known.]

(Plate 2.)

A COAT OF ARMS



OF THE KILMARNOCK BOYDS

This Coat of Arms, are supposed to have been given to Sir Robert Boyd, who attacked and defeated a strong detachment of Norwegians, at the battle of Large, near a place called "Goldberry" or "Goldberry Hill," a few miles south of the main action.

(Plate 3.)

A COAT OF ARMS



OF THE KILMARNOCK BOYDS.

The above engraving, shows a cut of a seal attached to a document of Robert Lord Boyd, in 1460, represents the ancient armorial bearing of the Boyd family.

Robert Boyd (not yet ennobled) seems to have been a witness, is a "Precept of Seisin" for infefting Sir David Hay of Yester, Knight, in the fourth part of the lands of the baronies of Yester, &c., in excambion for the lands of Teling in forfar: and it bears date the 10th January, 1451. The arms are as follows: Couche, a fess cheque: Crest, on a helmet with mantlings, a dexter hand, with the two last fingers turned down, issuing from a coronet of three points: Supporters, two squirrels: Legend, SIGILLUM ROBERTI BOYD DE KILMARNO.

Plate 3d. is from a seal attached to a document of Robert Lord Boyd, in 1460, represents the ancient armorial bearing of the family. It will be found to resemble very closely the one just described: and the only difference in the legend is that the latter has "Dx" (for dominus or lord), which does not occur in the former. It has neither the motto confido, nor the word Goldberry: but, as will be observed, it has a coronet and helmet below the dexter hand.

The city of Kilmarnock, (Scotland) Burgh Seal is similar to the Arms of the Boyd, save that it wants the coronet and helmet, as well as the two squirrels. Around the Shield are the words, "Sigillum commune Burgh de Kilmarnock," and beneath it, "Virtute et Industria."

Upon the examination for the different Coat of Arms given to our respective Boyd families, and which by consulting Burk's Peerage, Baronage & Knightage, and Burk's Heraldic Dictionary, (two valuable books by the same Author) of the Coat of arms in Scotland, we find the number belonging to the Boyd family, to have been ten, namely:

BOYD, (Kilmarnock, County of Ayr, Scotland.)

This is the Coat of Arms of the old and ancient family of Boyd's in Scotland, who descended from Robert, the oldest son of Simon, who was third son of Alan, and was surname "Boyt," or "Boyd," from the Celtic word Boidh, meaning fair or yellow complexion, and he was living in the year 1205. From this family descended Thomas Boyd, the celebrated Earl of Arran of 1467, who was the husband of Mary Stewart, sister of James II., of Scotland. There was another decree of arms granted to a descendant of the same family, to that of William Boyd, who was the illfated Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered for his participation in the uprising of 1745, better known as the Stuart dynastic of that year and causing so many of this family to seek homes in a foreign

lands. The Coats of Arms are as follows:

(Arms.)—The shield was chiefly argent, (meaning made of silver or some other kind of white metal): azure (blue); gules (red); having across the face in the center a fesse chequy (a horizontal band filled with checked figures, these checks being sometimes blue and red, according to what the main face of the shield might be.)

“Crest” (meaning an emblematic sign placed on top of the shield) consisting of a dexter hand (a single hand) erect, issuing out of a wreath of feathers, and pointing with the thumb and two fingers perpendicular.

Motto, “CONFIDO” a Latin word, meaning “trust” or “I trust” placed upon the shield under the crest.

BOYD (Portincross, County of Ayr, Scotland).

The Coat of Arms of the Portincross family, was given to a cadet of Kilmarnock, and the heiress Grizel, a daughter of Sir Robert Boyd of the Portincross family, who married for her husband, Alexander Fullarton of Kilnichel in Arran, and died in 1742, leaving descendants.

(Arms.)—They are almost like the Boyd’s of Kilmarnock: but having a plain bordure around the shield.

BOYD (Mertin Hall, County of Wigton, Scotland).

These arms was granted to a descendant of Willian Boyd, Abbot of Kilwinning: second son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, and Joanna his wife: daughter of Sir John Montgomery of Adrossin. The Abbot William Boyd had a dispensation from Rome, and received grants of lands in Lanarkshier in Scotland, which descended in lineal succession, until sold by the late Rev. William Boyd, D. D. of Mertin Hall: father of the present Edward Boyd of the same place.

(Arms.)—The same as the Kilmarnock Boyd’s.

BOYD (Picon, County of Ayr, Scotland).

These arms was granted to a descendant of Thomas Boyd, second son of Alexander Boyd of Kilmarnock.

(Arms.)—Nearly the same as the Kilmarnock Family, except a plain bordure around the shield.

“Crest” A hand coped and pointing a thumb and two fingers perpendicular.

Motto, the Latin word “Spes mea in Coelis.” meaning, “My hope is in Heaven,” or the “Heavens.”

BOYD (Carlung, County of Ayr, Scotland).

These arms was given to a scion (a younger branch) of the Boyd family of Pitcon, and they bore the same arms.

BOYD (Edinburgh, County of Edinburgh, Scotland).

To whom given is not known.

(Arms.)—The shield was principally azure (blue): a fesse chequy (having a belt across it in checks); and the dividing lines of the checks was argent (silvery or white); it was gules (having lines running up and down): between three roses in chief on top of the shield, and a crest rising out of the second or middle one. The crest or hand may have been the same as the Boyds of Kilmarnock.

BOYD (Pint Hill, Lanark County, Scotland).

(Arms.)—The shield was principally azure (blue): a fesse chequy (checkard): lines between checks were argent (silver or white): gules (lines running perpendicular) in base across moline or crest.

MOTTO, “Prudentie me Sustinet”: a Latin word meaning “Prudence sustains me.”

BOYD (Trochrig, Scotland).

To whom given is not known.

(Arms.)—The shield was azure (blue): having a fesse chequy (a checkard belt across it horizontal) the lines of the same being argent (silvery or white): gules (lines running up and down): between two crosses or crosslet (a small cross): fitchu in chief, with as many stars in the base of the second.

“Crest” resting upon the shield a sun dial.

MOTTO, the Latin word “Elemntatum Cogita”: which interpreted the meaning is “Think on Eternity.”

BOYD (Roslare, County of Wexford, Scotland).

This was granted to a descendant of the Kilmarnock family: but later from Higatt Boyd Esq., to whom his cousin, John Higatt Esq. of Roslair, bequeathed his estate by a will, dated 1677. The present descendant of this ancient family, is James Boyd of the same place, who was high Sheriff of the County of Wexford, 1831.

The arms, crest and motto are the same as the Kilmarnock Boyd.

BOYD (Danson, County of Kent, Scotland).

To whom given is not known.

(Arms.)—The shield is azure (blue): and or (golden): gules (lines running up and down): in chief, three mullets (fish) with the second fish

in the base, in crescent gold.

“Crest” upon the top of the shield, in the place of the hand, three Ostrich feathers rising out of the wreath.

Motto, the same as the Kilnarnock Boyds.

If there have been grants to members of the above families in England and Ireland, we are unable to say, as we have found no record of them in our researches.

CHAPTER IV.

THE OLD AND ANCIENT FAMILY OF BOYD'S, IN SCOTLAND.

According to the ordinary genealogical authorities, the progenitor of the noble and ancient family of the Boyds, descended from a younger son of the illustrious Lord, the first High Steward of Scotland. Alan, the Lord High Steward, was a son of Fleance, a son of Thome of Scotland: who descended from King Kenneth Third, and was murdered by Macbeth, the usurper 1043.

Alan, married Margaret, daughter of Tergus, Earl of Galloway: by whom he had five children namely: The first child we have no record of: it may have been a female, or died in infancy. The second child was named Walter, of whom the family of Stewarts of Scotland descended from. The third son was Simon, who was progenitor of the noble family of Boyds. The fourth child, (the same as the first), we have no knowledge of. The youngest child was named Adam, and is mentioned in a charter of King David I., 1139. Alan, their father, the High Steward died in 1153.

Simon the third son of Alan, and the second Lord High Steward of Scotland: his name is found in the foundation Charter, of the Monastery of Paisley in 1161, and designed "Simon frater: Walter filis: Alan lapiferi: Regis sectiac." How many children Simon had, we are unable to say, only his oldest son was named Robert: and, being of fair complexion, was named "Boyt," or "Boyd," from the Gaelic or Celtic word "Boidh," or "Boidel": which in that language, means fair or yellow: and from this the surname arose: and from him all the families of the Boyds in this and the old world, have descended from.

In the Charter of Paisley, he is designed nephew of Alan, High Stew-

ard, and in a contract between Bryce de Eglinton and the Village of Irvin 1205, and is designed Dominus Robertus Boyd: the Boyds having carried the armorial bearings of the Stewarts, prove their descent from that illustrious house. Robert (as we will number him the first of our line of descendants,) died prior to the year of 1240, leaving a son Sir Robert Boyd who succeeded him.

(2nd.) Sir Robert Boyd.

Son of Robert I., who in a Charter of Sir John Erskine in 1262, is designed Robertus de Boyd Miles, and is also called Robert II. of Scotland. He was a person of singular bravery, and at the battle of Largs, in 1263, where Haco or Acho, King of Norway, with a numerous army, was put to flight, he nobly distinguished himself, and was rewarded by Alexander the Third with "grants of several lands in Cunningham." Tradition maintains that he, with the aid of a party he commanded at that engagement, threw into confusion, and finally defeated a strong detachment of Norwegians at a place called Goldberry Hill. The words "Gold Berry," which sometimes appear on the lower scroll of prints of the Kilmarnock coat of arms, were probably adopted in commemoration of this feat of Sir Robert. He died about the year 1270, leaving a son, who was his successor.

(3d.) Sir Robert Boyd.

A son of the second Sir Robert Boyd, in 1296, when Edward the First of England took possession of several Scottish castles in Scotland, he like other nobles of that country, was compelled to swear fealty to the usurper. But, to throw off the yoke of bondage and degradation which had been imposed upon him, he, in the following year, 1297, joined the small but inturped army of Sir William Wallace: and, by deeds of daring under the banner of genuine liberty which was hoisted by that hero, showed that he possessed a spirit imbued with patriotic ardor, which quailed not at the dangers of war when the dearest interests of Scotland were at stake. His name is honorably mentioned in the bard's account of Wallace's encounter with the English in the neighbourhood of Loudoun Hill, where the latter were completely routed when on their way to Ayr with stores for the garrison, and also took an active part in taking the Castle of Ayr from the English. He likewise accompanied Wallace into England, where, with "the Earl Malcolm," he commanded the west gate at the seige of York: and it appears from

history, that he afterwards supported the Hero of Scotland in many other engagements. He died about the year of 1300, leaving a son by the same name who succeeded him.

(4th.) Sir Robert Boyd.

The oldest son of the above Robert, was a great and noble patriot. He was among the first of the Scottish noblemen who rallied around the standard of Robert Bruce: and with the exception of that monarch's immediate relatives, he was perhaps the only person of distinction in Ayrshier who espoused his interest, when he first offered defiance to the King of England. He continued, too, a faithful supporter of the same cause till the independence of Scotland was established by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, at which he acted as one of the principal leaders. For the important services given by him to his country, he was rewarded by Bruce with gifts of lands of Kilmarnock, Bondington and Hertschaw, which had been forfeited by John Baliol, and which gifts were granted by Charters dated 1308 and 1316. According to Wood, he had also conferred upon him "the lands of Kilbryd and Ardnel, which were Godfrey de Ross's, son of deceased Reginald de Ross; all the land which was William de Mora's, in the tenements of Dalry; with seven acres of land, which were Robert de Ross's, in the tenement of Ardnel—all erected into an entire and free Barony, to be held by the King." The lands of Ardnel or Portincross, situated in the Parish of West Kilbride, were conferred on Sir Robert about 1308, and afterwards became the patrimony of a younger son of the family, with whose descendants, the Boyds of Portincross, they remained till 1737.

The Castle of Portincross once stood up on a ledge of rocks, projecting into the sea under a bold promontory to which it gives a name of a singular wild and romantic situation. Several royal charters of the two first Stewart Kings bear to have received the sign-manual at 'Arnele,' which unquestionably refers to this fortlet, and which has lead to a notion, that Portincross had been at that period a royal residence of the Kings of Scotland. But there seems no evidence whatever to conclude if ever was such in the proper sense of the term. The probability is, that these sovereigns, in passing to and from Dondonald in Kyle, and Rothesay in Bute, had been used to cross the channel at this point, and may occasionally, as circumstances or inclination suggested, have prolonged their stay a little at this convenient station. Contemplating the narrow walls of this sea-beaten tower, it is certainly difficult to

conceive that it should ever afforded accommodation to prestage of a royal court: yet when we reflect on the circumscribed nature of even Dondonald itself, the favorite residence of these same sovereigns, the contrast by no means appears so very extraordinary.

Sir Robert died about the year of 1329, leaving three sons—Thomas, Allen, and James. The first son was his successor. The second son, who is said to have been “valiant in war,” was killed at the battle or seige of Perth in the year 1339. James, the youngest, is mentioned in a Charter of 1342.

(5th.) Sir Thomas Boyd.

Sir Thomas was the oldest son of the above Robert, and he flourished in the reign of King David Bruce. Nothing of any importance respecting him is recorded, save that he accompanied David the second to the battle of Durham in 1346, and was made prisoner along with that monarch. Sir Thomas had three children—Thomas, his successor, William, ancestor of the Boyds of Badenheath, who obtained a Charter from King David in 1368, and two from King Robert II., in the years of 1375, and 1376. Robert de Boyd, the third son, was ancestor of the Boyds of Portincross, in the County of Ayrshier, Scotland.

(6th.) Sir Thomas Boyd.

Sir Thomas, was known, and designated “*Dominus de Kilmarnock*.” A feud, the nature of which is not explained by the writers we have consulted, appears to have arisen between him and one Nelson of Dalrymple: and like many of the disputes among the turbulent chiefs of that period, it lead to serious consequences: for the latter, we are told, was cruelly slain by the hand of the former, who afterwards obtained, in 1409, a remission for the deed, from Robert, Duke of Albany. He married one of the daughters, and co-heiress of Sir John Gifford, Lord of Yester—by whom he obtained a great accession of fortune. By this union, they had one son named Thomas, who was his successor.

(7th.) Sir Thomas Boyd.

Sir Thomas Boyd succeeded his father, as second Lord of Kilmarnock, and was a man of distinguished abilities. He performed a principal part among the contending nobles in the reign of James the first. That monarch, as the historical reader is aware, had been kept for nineteen years a prisoner in England before his accession to the

throne in 1424: and it was at length agreed that a ransom of four hundred thousand marks should be paid for his liberty: but the Scots, it would appear, could only advance part of the sum, and several noblemen, among whom was Sir Thomas Boyd, were given as hostages for the remainder. Some historians, when speaking of this time, mention that Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock (whom we take to be Sir Thomas) was afterwards accused along with others, of having wasted "the crown rents" during the Regency of the Duke of Albany, for which he was put into confinement at Dalkeith: but he soon obtain his liberty by the nobility interceding in his behalf, and by him making compensation for the offence by the payment of certain fines in the royal exchequer.

Sir Thomas, married for his wife, Johanna Montgomery, of Androsson, by whom he had two sons: Thomas, his heir, and William, who, was for some time Abbot of Kilwinning. Thomas died July 1432, and, had a monument erected to his memory, and that of his wife, in the old Church of his native place.

(8th.) Sir Thomas Boyd.

Sir Thomas is placed on record in history, chiefly on account of having slain Sir Allen Stewart of Darnley, between Linlithgow and Falkirk, and of having been himself killed through revenge on the 9th. of July, 1439, by Alexander, a brother of Allen, at Craignaucht Hill, in the parish of Dunlop. An account of these feuds, or contests are given by an old historian named Lindsay of Pitseottie, Scotland, as thus: "In this mean-time, the country was over-runed, and there was nothing but murder, theft, and slaughter in the south and west of Scotland, for Sir Thomas Boyd slew Sir Allen Stewart of Gartullie, at Polmais Thorne, three miles from Falkirk, for an old feud that was between them, in the third year after the death of King James the first. Allens death was soon revenged here-after: for Alexander, to revenge his brothers slaughter, manfully set upon Sir Thomas Boyd in plain battle, where the said Thomas was cruelly slain with many valient men on every side. The battle was fought so manfully, that both sides would retire, and leave others in their places, and then recounter again at the sound of the trumpet, until at last, the victory turned in the favor of Alexander Stewart." This deadly contest, it does appear, had not the effect of calming the deeply-rooted animosity that existed between the two factions, for another of the Stewarts was afterwards

slain in revenge by the Boyds, near the town of Dumbarton; but such bloody deeds were not of rare occurrence at that time among the Scottish barons.

Sir Thomas was the father of four children, and their names were Robert, Alexander, Janet and Margaret. Robert, succeeded to his father's estate, and his successor as Lord Boyd. Alexander, who lived at Duncan, Scotland, was preceptor to King James, and was murdered on Castle Hill, Edinburgh 1469, as stated in the history of his brother. Janet, married John Alexander Maxwell of Calderwood: and Margaret, married Lord Alexander Montgomery.

(9th.) Sir Robert Boyd.

Robert, the heir of his father, was a man more eminently distinguished than any of his predecessors. In 1459 he was made Lord of Parliament by King James the Second. He afterwards filled the office of Lord Justiciary of Scotland, and was also, in 1464 and 1465, ambassador to England. But the elevated position he had attained drew down upon him the envy of other nobles. He was accused, along with his brother Alexander, of having carried the young King James the Third from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, there to "enter upon the regal government" while he was yet in his minority. For the investigation of this matter a Parliament was called in 1466: but the Boyds, even by the King himself, were declared to have been only companions in that journey, and therefore innocent of all crimes. A decree to this effect was registered among the Acts of Parliament. In the same month Robert was constituted regent, and intrusted with the defence of the king and charge of his brothers and sisters, beside the command of all the fortresses and places of importance in the country. Robert was now at the summit of distinction. But earthly possessions and honors, however extensive and dazzling, are not always the source of solid happiness, as it has proved so in this case. The rude nobility of those days began to grumble at the advancement he had made, and began to study to overthrow him. At last the time came! and in a short time the affection of the king was weaned from the Boyds by the insinuations of their enemies. At length a Parliament was called, and Robert, and his brother Alexander was summoned to answer such charges as might be brought against them. According to the historian of Hawthornden, (whom we have consulted) Robert appeared on the day for his trial,

with a considerable number of his friends and vassals, in arms, for the purpose of overawing the nobles of the Court: but finding, by private intelligence, that they were bent upon his ruin, he fled into England. His brother, Sir Alexander, "arrested by sickness," and trusting in his innocence, appeared before the Parliament. The removing of the king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh (the principal crime with which they were charged) was declared to be treason: and in defiance of the Act of Parliament, passed in 1466, approving of the same, the Boyds, were all found guilty, condemned to be executed, and their lands forfeited. Alexander suffered accordingly on the Castle Hill of Edinburgb in 1469: and Thomas, Earl of Arran, and his father, were declared rebels, notwithstanding the former being absent on his mission to Denmark. Lord Boyd, on hearing the dismal fate of his family, remained in England, and died at Alnwick, in 1470.

Sir Robert Boyd, married the daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell of Caldenwood, by whom his family consisted of four children namely: Thomas, who was the oldest son, and his fathers successor. Alexander, who after the death of his nephew, still carried on the lineal line of the family. Archibald, was the first originator of the family of Boyds in Bousham, Scotland. Elizabeth, the only daughter, married Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, and was the mother of the old Scottish poet, Gavin, or Gawin Douglass, who was sometimes Bishop of Dunkeld, and author of several Poetical works. He was born at Brechin about 1474, and died of the plague in London in 1522.

(10th.) Thomas Boyd.

Thomas the eldest son of his father, was a youth of extraordinary endowment of mind and body. For his wife he married Margaret (sometimes called Mary), the King's eldest sister, who, soon after this was to have been given by her mother, in marriage to Edward, Prince of Wales. By this union Thomas obtained considerable wealth, and was created Earl of Arran. At the time of the cruel sentence against him and his fathers family, he had been sent to Denmark, with a magnificent retinue, to bring home Margaret, the daughter of Christiern the First, who, in accordance with a previous treaty between that monarch and the Court of Scotland, was to be given in marriage to the young king. He knew nothing in regard to the fate of his fathers family, till he arrived in Leith Roads with the royal bride. He was then

apprised of the state of matters by his Countess, who had contrived, by disguising herself, to get on board before he landed: and accompanied by her, he immediately returned to Denmark, to avoid the impending danger: and there entered into the service of the Duke of Burgundy, who, became his faithful friend, till he died. The king, however, pretended friendship to his sister, the wife of poor Thomas, and, by flattering letters which he caused to be sent to her, encouraged her to return to Scotland. She at length through these solicitations obeyed, in the hope of obtaining a pardon and favor from her royal brother for her husband, to whom she was so tenderly attached: but, instead of meeting a kindly welcome, she was seized, and placed in confinement in the Dean Castle during the life of her husband: and her marriage, for reasons which history does not very satisfactorily explain, was declared null and void. Thomas died at Antwerp, Denmark in 1471, where a tomb, bearing "an honourable inscription," was built to his memory by his friend, Charles, Duke of Burgundy. Soon after his death, his wife married (it is said by compulsion) the Lord Hamilton, to whom the Earldom of Arran was then given.

Thomas Boyds family consisted of two children, James and Margaret. James was his successor, and Margaret married for her first husband, Lord Forbes, and for her second, Earl Cassillis: but, she had no children by either.

(11th.) James Boyd.

James was the only son of Thomas, and a youth of fine spirits and great hopes. Several years after the death of his father, the Lordship of the Boyd, was restored to him, by a Charter from King James Third. This Charter bears the date of 1483, and comprehended the lands of Kilmarnock, Daloy, Nodsdale, Monsford, Muir, Rawensdale, Ralson, Flate and many other lands in the county of Ayr. But a more gloomy fate than even that of his father awaited him, for he was slain in 1484, while yet a young man, in some petty feud, by Hugh Montgomery of Eglinton, and his extensive possessions returned to the crown.

(12th.) Alexander Boyd.

James having died without leaving any descendants, and Alexander his uncle and brother of his father, being the next in the line of lineal descendants, the estate of James, soon after by the king, upon him was conferred. Alexander became a great favorite to King

James the Fourth, who, in 1505, constituted him Baillie and Chamberlain of Kilmarnock.

Alexander married the daughter of Sir Robert Colville, of Ochlitree, Scotland, by whom he had three sons, Robert, Thomas and Adam. Robert was his successor: and Thomas, was the ancestor of the Boyds of Pitcon: while Adam was of those of Pentville and Flushing.

(13th.) Robert Boyd.

Robert, had the estate and honors of Lord Boyd restored to him in 1536, by James the Fifth. From the statements of different writers he seems to have been a man of strong resolution and undaunted courage. In the battle of "Glasgow Field," as some old writers term it, fought about 1543, between the Earl of Lennox and the Regent Hamilton, near Kilmarnock, during the minority of Mary, he acted so brave a part as to turn the tide of conflict in favor of Hamilton. "In the heat of battle," says the author of the Annals of Glasgow, "while victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock family, arrived with a small party of horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the combat, decided the fate of the day. In this engagement there was about three hundred slain on both sides. The Regent immediately entered the city, and, being exasperated against the citizens, gave it up to the soldiers to plunder, which they did so completely, that, having carried away or destroyed every thing moveable, they pulled down the very doors and windows of the houses."

For thus periling his life in behalf of the Regent, he was immediately afterwards rewarded with additional honors, and was served heir to James Boyd, son of the Earl of Arran, in 1544.

Robert married Helen, the daughter of Sir John Somerville, of Cornnathon, by whom his family consisted of two children: Robert his successor, and Margaret, who married Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw. This connection seems not to have engendered feelings of friendship between the two families, for we find that her father, with Mowat of Busbie, and others, assassinated Sir Niel Montgomery (supposed to have been her husband) of Lainshaw, at Irvine, in 1547, through revenge for the death of her fathers cousin, James Boyd, who, as we have stated, was killed by Hugh Montgomery in 1484. According to Robertson's Description of Cunninghame, this feud was the cause of much blood being shed throughout the district: and we are told by the historian of the

Rowallan family, that the Master Boyd, for some time after the slaughter of Sir Niel, durst not appear openly within the country "for feir of pairty," or in other language, from dread of the Montgomeries and their adherents. A mutual agreement, we believe, was at last made between the two families. Robert died in the year 1550.

(14th.) Robert Boyd.

Robert was known as the fourth Lord Boyd, and was a man of great honor and integrity, and steady in his adherence to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, in whose interest, with a considerable body of men under his command, he fought at the battle of Langside, in 1568: and he was one of the nobles, it is recorded, who formed around the Queen's person during the conflict. In the following year, he with the Bishop of Ross, had a commission, under the hand and signet of the Queen, to treat with Queen Elizabeth regarding "her rebellious subjects in Scotland." But for espousing the cause of Mary, he fell in the disfavor of the Regent Moray, and was commanded to leave the country, with both his sons, who had also, according to Chalmers, been engaged in the same conflict. He afterwards obtained the favor of James the Sixth, and was one of the commissioners appointed in 1578 and 1586 to form a treaty with England. To whom Robert was married we are unable to say: yet they had one son named Thomas, his fathers successor. Robert died at the advanced age of seventy-two, in the year 1589. An epitaph to his memory may still be seen on a stone in the interior of the low church, Kilmarnock. The stone, which was part of the old church, was preserved by being put into the wall of the present building at its erection in the year of 1802. The epitaph is as follows:

"1589.

"Heir lvis yt godlie noble wyis lord Boyd
 Quha kirk & king & commin weil decoir'd
 Quhilke war (quhill they yis jowell all injoyd)
 Defendit, counsaild, governd, be that lord.
 His ancient hous (oft parreld) he restoid.
 Twyis sax & saxtie zeirs he leivd and syne,
 By death (ye thrid of Jannare) devoird
 In anno thryis fyve hundreth auchtye nyne."

(15th.) Thomas Boyd.

Thomas was known as the fifth Lord Boyd, and obtained a Charter to many lands and Baronies between the years of 1595 and 1599.

It also appears that he was subject to bodily disease, and was favored by James the Sixth with a "pass" empowering him to go to foreign countries for the sake of his health. It began thus: "We, understanding that our cousing, Thomas, Master of Boyd, is vext with ane vehement dolour in his heid, and other deseases in his body, as he cannot find sufficient ease and remeid within our realme, bot is in mynd to seik the same in forein countries, quhair the samyn maist convenientlie may be had, thairfor [we] be the tenor heerof gevis and grantis licence to the said Thomas, Master of Boyd, to depart and pas furth of our realme, to the partis of France, Flanderis, Wall of the Spa, and otheris partis, quhair he pleases, thair to remain for seiking for cure and remedy of his saidis diseasis, for space of thre zeiris after the date hereof." The concluding passage is as follows: "Providing always that our said cousing do not attempt nathing in prejudice of us, our realme and religioun, publiclie preachit and professit within our realme, or otherwais this our licence to be null and of none availl, force, nor effect. Gevin vnder our signet and subscrivit with our hand, at our castell of Steiviling, the xiiii day of Julij and of our reigne the twelfth zeia—1.5.7.9. JAMES R."

Thomas married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Londoune, Scotland: and his family consisted of six children namely: Robert Martin Boyd, his successor: Sir Thomas Boyd, of Bedbay: Adam, who married Margaret, sister of Robert Galbreath of Kilbraith: and John Boyd Esq. One of the daughters married the Earl of Abercorn: another, Blair of Blair, and the third to Elphington of Blaythwood. Thomas died in 1619.

(16th.) Robert Martin Boyd.

He was the eldest son of Thomas, and would have succeeded his father if he had lived, as Fifth Lord Boyd. He married Jane Kev, daughter of the Earl of Lothian, by whom they had one son named Robert, the Sixth Lord Boyd.

(17th.) Robert Boyd.

Robert was the Sixth Lord Boyd, and in 1620 and 1626, he obtained a Charter to several lands in Ayrshier. He married for his first wife, a daughter of the Master of Eglinton, yet they had no children. For his second wife, he married a daughter of the Earl of Adington, who, is spoken of in history, for her great sympathy with the

persecuted Presbyterians. By this union they had one son and four daughters. James was his heir: and his oldest daughter married Morrison of Preston Grange; the second, Sinclair of Steveason: the third, Scott of Harden: and the fourth, Dundas of Armstrong.

(18th.) James Boyd.

James, the eighth Lord Boyd, was, to use the language of a genealogist of the family, "a man of great worth and honor, and steady in his support of the unfortunate Charles, for which the Usurper [Cromwell] fined him £1500." He warmly embraced the sentiments of the Covenanters, and subscribed the National Covenant on the 1st March, 1638, in the Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh. As we have stated before, it was during the life of this lord that the part of Dean Castle, on which the Kilmarnock Arms are sculptured, was erected.

Whom James married is unknown to us, only that they had one son named William, his successor.

(19th.) William Boyd.

William, was a man of wit and learning, and much attached to the royalty, for which King Charles the second created him Earl of Kilmarnock, 7th August, 1661. In 1672 a second charter, conferring further rights and privileges on the town, from the same king. He died in 1692, and his oldest son was his heir to his estate.

(20th.) William Boyd.

He was the oldest son of his fathers family, and was known as the second Earl of Kilmarnock. He survived his father but a few months, and died at the close of the same year: leaving two sons, of which the eldest succeeded him as his lawful heir.

(21st.) William Boyd.

He was served heir to his father in 1699, as the Third Earl of Kilmarnock. In the following year he gave a grant of land to his native town, and, was a prominent person among the tradesmen of that place. He was much attached to the House of Hanover. At the time George the First was proclaimed there, in August, 1714, he appeared with the bailies and other gentlemen on the stairhead of the Old Council-house, where the ceremony was performed with great solemnity. The "stairhead," says the Burgh Record, was "covered with carpet," for the occasion: the "haill inhabitants" attended at the Cross, in which a large bonfire was kindled: the bells rung merrily: and the

evening was spent by all parties in a loyal and joyful manner.

In 1715, when the Earl of Mar gathered the clans of the north, amounting to twelve thousand men, in order to aid the Pretender, (the leader of the Stuart) the Earl still evinced his fidelity and zeal to his sovereign, by serving in the royal army with a considerable body of men, who were raised through his influence at his native place, and its neighborhood. These men, according to Rae's History of the Rebellion, were well disciplined, and presented a handsome appearance when the general muster of the fencibles of Cunningham took place at Ervine, in August, 1715. Rae says, "It is not to be forgot, that the Earl of Kilmarnock appeared here at the head of about five hundred of his own men, well appointed, and expert in the exercise of their arms; and that which added very much unto it, was the early blossoms of the loyal principle and education of William, who, though but eleven years of age, appeared in arms with his father, and gracefully behaved himself to the admiration of all the beholders.

In the following month, while the rebels were gathering at Perte, expresses were issued throughout the west of Scotland, stating that his Grace the Duke of Argyle, had collected a force of men, and had assembled them at Glasgow. This sudden and surprising alarm so excited the people of his native place, that on Monday, September 19th., they universally assembled in arms by the sunrising, and, in the presence of him, offered cheerfully to march forthwith to Glasgow. Of this number, 220 men was immediately sent there, and the next day, he went with 120 more, whose presence very much added to the general satisfaction and courage of the city. The next day they entered upon duty, keeping watch night and day, till Saturday the first of October, when they returned home again.

At that time the daring Rob Roy, and the reckless clan of the Macgregors: were robbing and plundering in the highlands; and, in compliance with a letter from the Duke of Argyle, William marched thither with the volunteers of the west to curb the lawless doings of the insolent freebooters. The house of Gartartan, in Perthshire, was assigned as a garrison for his men, where they was imployed on duty, from the 3d. of October till the 13th. of the same month, when they was relieved by a party of the Stirlingshire militia, and they returned to Glasgow, where they were "honorably dismissed" on the 21st of November.

William, died in 1717: leaving his oldest son William, his successor.

(22nd.) William Boyd.

The history of William, the fourth Earl of Kilmarnock, is fraught with a more melancholy interest than that of any of the former noblemen of our illustrious family. In the prosperity of his town and its manufactures he always displayed a deep interest: was frequently present at the meetings of council, and was much esteemed by the inhabitants.

When the Earl succeeded to the estate of his father, it was very much reduced, and his income was short, for a person of his standing. He married Lady Annie Livingston, daughter and heiress of James, Earl of Linlithgow and Callander, who had been attended for joining in the Rebellion of 1715. She was also presumptive heiress of the earldom of Errol, and, it is said, highly accomplished and beautiful. By her he had three sons, of whom we speak of hereafter. His lordship was the last of the Boyds who resided in the ancient Castle of Dean, for, as we have already stated, it was rendered uninhabitable by fire in 1735.

In 1745, Prince Charles, (known as the founder of Stuart dynasty of that year) planted his standard in Scotland, and succeeded in gaining the attachment and support of many of the nobles and gentlemen of influence. William, too, became one of his adherents, but whether through a love to the cause of the Stuarts is uncertain. It is known previous to this time his public conduct betrayed no want of fidelity to the crown. Some accounts say that he was induced to join Prince Charles by the entreaties of his Countess, who was a Catholic, and consequently inimical to the House of Hanover. Be as it may have been, the zeal of this unfortunate nobleman in the cause of the young Chevalier was evinced soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion: for we find that the Prince, after marshalling the clans of the north, and when on his march to Edinburgh, lodged with him one night in Callander House, while his army lay among the fields in the vicinity. Here he welcomed the Prince, and assured him his utmost support.

William, the Earl of Kilmarnock, was appointed colonel of the hussars, and in that capacity accompanied the insurgents into England. At the battle of Falkirk he was a principal actor: and on the day following he brought a party of his men into the town to guard some prisoners, a list of whom he presented to the Prince at his lodgings.

An anecdote in connection with the battle of Falkirk is told of the Earl's wife. She was then residing at Callander House, in the vicinity: and, in order to divert the attention of Lieutenant-General Hawley,

the commander of the King's troops, from the movements of the Prince, she insidiously invited him to breakfast. This well-laid scheme was in some degree successful; for Hawley was so fascinated by the elegant appearance and engaging demeanor of the Countess, that he Charles found ample opportunity for choosing, as he did, a favorable position for his army. In short, the general had so far forgot his duty, that he had ultimately to be apprised of the situation of the enemy by a messenger, who was despatched to him for that purpose; and such, it is said, was his confusion of mind when leaving the mansion, that he left his hat behind him, and hurried bareheaded to the camp. The battle of Falkerk, in which the young adventurer was victorious, was fought on the afternoon of the 17th of January, 1746.

In the course of a few days Prince Charles and his followers marched to Stirling, and, after a fruitless attempt to besiege the Castle, retreated to the north. By this time the Duke of Cumberland had arrived in Scotland with additional forces for the suppression of the Rebellion, and the day was rapidly approaching when the golden hopes of the Prince and his adherents were destined to perish. The Duke lost no time in following them to the Highlands; and on the 16th of April the two armies met on Drummoissie Moor, near Culloden House, at a short distance from Inverness. We have no space to describe this sanguinary conflict that ensued; still, as it proved disastrous to William, a succinct account of it may be appropriately given in these pages. It is said that William, who commanded the foot-guards at this engagement, on beholding the cool, determined appearance of the formidable ranks of Cumberland, felt an inward conviction that the Prince's army would be involved in defeat and ruin. But, notwithstanding the powerful aspect of their opponents, the adherents of Charles, though greatly inferior in numbers, attacked them like men resolved to conquer or perish.

According to various historians, the havoc which was made among the poor Highlanders, at the close of the battle, was dreadful in the extreme. In some places of the field their bodies lay in layers three or four deep; and many of the survivors were treated with the greatest inhumanity by the reckless soldiers of the Duke. Many of the vanquished, who escaped death on the field of battle, were taken prisoners, among whom was William, who, it is said had received a wound in the engagement. In the confusion of the flight, or by the wind—for the weather was

tempestuous—his hat had fallen from his head, and he was escorted bareheaded along the lines of the royal army. His eldest son, who was an ensign in the King's service at the same combat, with feelings of pity and affection beheld him in that condition: and, at the risk of incurring the displeasure of his fellow-officers, he flew from the ranks, and with his own hat, covered the head of his unfortunate father from the storm. Many eyes, it is said, were moistened with tears on witnessing this noble act of filial regard on the part of the youthful lord.

William, with the other prisoners of distinction, was carried to London and imprisoned in the Tower. A bill of indictment having been found against him, he was brought to trial along with the Earl of Cromarty and Lord Balmerino, on Monday, the 28th of July, 1746, in Westminster-hall, which had been fitted up with great magnificence for the occasion. Unusual pomp was also displayed in the assembling of the Judges, the Lord High Steward, and the Peers, of whom a hundred and thirty-six were present. The three Lords were brought from the Tower in coaches, along-side of which a strong military force marched as a guard. In the coaches with the prisoners were the Deputy-Governor of the Tower, Captain Marshall, and Mr Fowler (the gentleman-jailer), with the axe, which was covered, along with him. The court being assembled, and the serjeant-at-arms having made proclamation for the bodies of the prisoners, they were lead to the bar accompanied by the gentleman-jailer, who carried the axe with the edge turned from them. The indictment of William was then read, to which he pleaded guilty, and recommended himself to the mercy of the King. The other two lords being found guilty, the court adjourned till the 30th, when sentence would be pronounced: and the prisoners, "with the edge of the axe turned toward them," were conducted back to the Tower.

On the day appointed the court again met, and the Lord High Steward put the following question to each of the prisoners: "Have you anything to offer why judgment of death should not pass against you?" William arose and said: "I am well aware of the crime, of which I am charged: and sorry to have to acknowledge my guilt: but I now throw myself upon the sympathy and compassion of the court, whom I implore you to interceed with my Majesty in my behalf. I kindly allude you to the unsullied character of my ancestors: to the services rendered by my father in support of the House of Hanover, and in the promotion of revolution principals: and to my own adherence and fidel-

ity to those principles up to the moment which it was said, I was lead to join in the Rebellion. I also allude you to the service of my oldest son in the cause of his Majesty; to the hatred of Popery and arbitrary power which is said to have been installed into my mind: and is it possible, that my endeavors in his education would have been successful, if I had not myself been sincere in those principles, and an enemy to those measures which has involved me and my family in ruin! Had my mind been tainted with disloyalty and disaffection, I could not have dissembled so closely with my own family, but some tincture would have devolved to my children. To you I still will say, I have bought no arms, nor have I raised a single man for the Pretender! and when engaged with the rebels, did I not unfrequently make myself useful to your Majesty subjects, by assisting such persons as were wounded or sick among the prisoners they had taken? Did I not separate from the corps at the battle of Culloden, and surrender myself, when I could have made my escape? but, my lord, if all I have offered is not a sufficient motive to your lordships to induce you to employ your interest with your Majesty in my behalf, I shall lay down my life with the utmost resignation, and my last moments shall be employed in fervent prayers for the preservation of the illustrious House of Hanover, and the peace and prosperity of Great Britain."

Notwithstanding these seemingly sincere sentiments of contrition for his errors, William unfortunately found no favor from the court. At the close of the trial the Lord High Steward made a speech to the prisoners, and concluded by pronouncing sentence in the following words: "The judgment of the law is, and this high court doth award, that you, William Earl of Kilmarnock, George Earl of Cromarty, and Arthur Lord Balmerino, and every one of you, return to the prison of the Tower from whence you came: from thence you must be drawn to the place of execution: when you come there, you must be hanged by the neck, but not till you are dead, for you must be cut down alive; then your bowels must be taken out. and burnt before your face: then your head must be severed from your bodies: and your bodies must be divided each in four quarters, and this must be at the King's disposal. And God Almighty be merciful to your souls."

Petitions containing statements similar to those embodied in his speech at the trial were afterwards presented by William to the King, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cumberland. A petition was

also sent to government in his behalf by the Town Council of Kilmarnock. His old family teacher, too, Professor Moor (mentioned in Chapter III), traveled all the way to London to intercede for him with persons of distinction: and it is said that his unhappy lady hastened thither for the same purpose: but none of these efforts had the effect of producing any mitigation of his sentence. It is generally thought however, that his life would have been spared, had not the Duke of Cumberland believed that he had sanctioned an order which was issued by the leaders of the insurgents, and signed "George Murray," to give no quarter to the King's troops. William emphatically declared that he had no hand in the matter, in his petition to the Duke, and also to his fellow-sufferer, Lord Balmerino, at their last interview, in presence of the Rev. Mr Foster and others, on the day of his execution.

The appearance of William at his trial is thus described by the Honorable Horace Wampole, who was present: "Lord Kilmarnock is tall and slender, with an extreme fine person: his behavior a most just mixture between dignity and submission: if in anything to be reprehended, a little affected, and his hair too exactly dressed for a man in his situation: but when I say this it is not to find fault with him, but to show how little fault there was to be found. He had the greatest nobleness of soul, and desired to have Lord Cromarty pardoned and saved, if there could be but one saved."

William was attended from the 7th of August till within a few minutes of his execution, by Mr James Foster, an eminent dissenting clergyman, who published an interesting account of his behavior after his sentence. From that work, which is before me, William appears to have been of a mild and benevolent disposition. When approached on the subject of death he spoke calmly and rationally, like one who had been weaned from the world by the soothing influence of true religion. When told the warrant for his execution had come, and that day was the 18th, he evinced almost no preturbation of mind; but seemed more concerned for the consequence of death than for the thing itself, of which, he said, "he had no great reason to be terrified: for that the stroke appeared to be scarce so much as the pain of drawing a tooth, or the first shock of the cold-bath upon a weak and fearful temper.

A minute detail of all the solemn and appalling circumstances that would attend his execution was given to him by General Williamson, to which he listened without betraying any inward emotion. Among

other things, he was informed that the coffin would be in a mourning hearse, close to the scaffold, so that when the head was struck off, it would be ready to receive it; to which William said, that he thought it would be better for the coffin to be placed upon the scaffold, for, by that means, the body would be sooner removed out of sight. He was also told that the executioner was not only an expert, but a good sort of a man. "General," he exclaimed, "this is one of the worst circumstances you could have mentioned; for I cannot thoroughly like, for such work, your good sort of man; one of that character, I apprehend, must be tender-hearted and compassionate, and a rougher and less sensible temper might, perhaps, be fitter one to be employed. He requested of the General "that four persons might be appointed to receive the head in a red cloth when it was severed from the body, so it might not, as he had been informed was the case in some former executions, roll about the scaffold and be thereby mangled and disfigured: adding, that thought this was, in comparison, but a small circumstance, he was not willing that his body should appear with any unnecessary indecency after the just sentence of the law was satisfied."

"I now come," Mr Foster says "to the conclusion of this dismal scene—his behavior on the day of his execution. I attended him in the morning about eight o'clock, and found him in a most calm and happy temper, without any disturbance or confusion of mind, and with apparent mark of ease and serenity in his mind. He continued all the morning in the same uniform temper, unruffled, and without any sudden vicissitudes and starts of passion. This remarkably appeared, when soon after I had, at his own desire, made a short prayer with him, General Williamson came to inform him that the sheriffs waited for the prisoners. At receiving this awful summons to go to death he was not in the least startled, but said calmly and gracefully. 'GENERAL, I AM READY: I'LL FOLLOW YOU.' At the foot of the first stairs he met and embraced Balmerino, who said to him, 'My lord, I am heartily sorry to have your company in this expedition.' From thence he walked, with the usual formalities, to the Tower-gate, and (after being delivered into the custody of the sheriffs), to the house (about thirty yards from the scaffold,) provided on Tower-hill, with a serenity, mildness, and dignity, that greatly surprised and affected the spectators."

After passing a short time in conversation with Balmerino, and in prayer with Mr Foster and others. "William took his farewell of the

gentlemen who attended him in a very affectionate manner, and went out of the room, preceded by the sheriffs and accompanied by his friends. "And I am informed," continues Mr Foster, "of the following particulars by Mr Home, that as he was stepping into the scaffold, notwithstanding the great pains he had taken to familiarize the outward apparatus of death to his mind, nature still recurred upon him: so that being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once—the multitude, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death—he turned about and said, 'Mr Home, this is terrible.' This expression, so suitable to the awful occasion, must, to all who know the human heart, appear to be nothing else than the language of nature, and was far from being a mark of unmanly fear: and his whole behavior was so humble and resigned, that not only his friends, but every spectator was deeply moved: even the executioner burst into tears, and was obliged to use artificial spirits to support and strengthen him. After having talked with his lordship a considerable time, to support him in his penitence and resignation, I embraced, and left him in the same calm disposition, having quitted the scaffold some minutes before his execution."

What remains to be told of this mournful scene we will give in the words of Mr Jameson, another Presbyterian minister, who attended him till his last moment: "My lord's hair having been dressed in a bag, it took some time to undo it, and put it up in his cap. The tucking his shirt under the waistcoat, that it might not obstruct the blow, was the occasion of some further small delay. But as soon as the preliminaries were adjusted, his lordship gave the executioner notice what should be the signal, took out a paper containing the head of his devotion, went forward to his last stage, and decently knelt down at the block. Whether it was to support himself, or as a more convenient posture for devotion, he happened to lay his hands with his head upon the block, which the executioner observing, prayed his lordship to let his hands fall down, lest they should be mangled or break the blow. Then he was told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose up, and with the help of one of his friends—Mr Walkinshaw of Scotstown—had it taken off. This done, and the neck made bare to the shoulders, he knelt down as before. And sufficiently shows that he enjoyed full presence of mind to the last, Mr Home's servant, who held the cloth to receive the head, heard him direct the executioner that in two minutes he would give the signal. That dreadful interval.

to his friends, who was upon the rack, appeared much longer, but those who measured found it just about two minutes. This time he spent in fervent devotion, as appeared by the motion of his hands, and now and then of his head: having then fixed his neck on the block, he gave the signal, his body remained without the least motion, except what was given by the stroke of death, which he received full, and was thereby happily eased at once of all of his pains." Williams remains were accordingly at his own request, interred in the evening, close by the side of Marquis of Tullibardine's, in the church of St Peter. On the coffin were these words: "GULIELMUS COMES DE KILMARNOCK, DECOL-LATUS 18^o AUGUSTI 1746, ÆTAT SUE 42."

Mr Walkinshaw of Scotston, was at this time a Colonel in the royal army. He was one of William's intimate friends—besides holding the cloth to receive the head, he performed the last melancholy duty of a friend by getting him interred. For this service, which was purely that of friendship, he was put to the bottom of the army list. He afterwards rose to the rank of major, and latterly to that of lieutenant-colonel. He died in 1793, aged seventy-two.

According to a declaration made by William, during his confinement, to his solicitor, Mr Ross, and to the Reverend and Honorable Mr Home, his wife had no hand in exciting him to join in the Rebellion, but on the contrary had endeavored to dissuade him from taking such a course. After his death she brooded in deepest melancholy over his fate. In a secluded avenue, called "The Lady's Walk," which we have already described, and part of which yet remains in the vicinity of Kilmarnock House, she was wont to wander alone, with downcast look, and pore forth the sorrows of her heart. She died of grief at Kilmarnock, 16th of September, 1747.

A few days before William's death, he wrote a couple of letters, which copies of the same are in my possession: but being lengthy I am for want of space, obliged to omit them. One was directed to his factor, Boyd Paterson's, and was written two days before his execution, and gives directions in regard to his property and personal effects. The other was to his oldest son, and was written the day before his death, and gives him advice in regard to his future welfare, and that of his mother and younger brothers.

William had three sons, Earl of Errol, Charles and William. Lord Boyd served in the Scots Fusileers at the battle of Culloden. By a

trust deed, dated 1732, and confirmed by the House of Peers in 1752, he recovered the lands of Kilmarnock, which had been forfeited by his father, which he afterwards sold to the Earl of Glencairn. This sale closed the last title to the Boyds which had been handed down from one generation to another, for eight hundred years. On the death of his grand-aunt, the Countess of Errol in her own right, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Errol in 1758. After he had disposed of the title to the lands of his forefathers, he took up his residence at Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in Slains Castle, which was situated upon the sea-coast, at that place.

There is a tradition that, some years after his father's death, he visited Kilmarnock, so long the property and residence of his illustrious family. The Dean Castle, the scene of his own boyhood, he hastened to survey. At the head of the town his eye caught a view of its venerable walls. He paused to gaze upon them for a moment—painful associations were awakened within him—the remembrance of his father's unhappy fate rushed upon his mind—he could go no farther: but bursting into tears, turned hurriedly away from the scene. He died at Callander House in the year 1778.

Charles Boyd the second son, was also engaged in the same combat of Dumfries Moor, with his father. Soon after the fight, he fled to the Island of Arran, the ancient property of the Boyds, where he concealed himself for a year. He afterwards went to France, where he married a French Lady, and resided for about twenty years: and a pardon by that time having been granted to all the rebels, he returned to Scotland, and resided with his brother at Aberdeenshire.

The history of William, the other brother, called in a letter of his fathers, "Billie," we know nothing, save that he was in the Royal Navy, and was promoted in 1761 to a company of the fourteenth Infantry.

The present Earl of Errol, we may add, is the direct descendant of the Boyd family, in the male line. In the Peerage of the United Kingdom he is Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock.

CHAPTER V.

"OUR BOYDS OF AMERICA."

In searching the records of the different families of the Boyds in this country, with those of the Old World: we are sorry to say, our labor has been more or less in vain, in trying to connect the families of America, direct to those of Scotland. One of the greatest difficulties we have encountered in our researches, is, that the Boyds of Scotland, were strictly Presbyterians, and to that religion they strongly clung; while the descendants of the oldest son of Alan's family (whom the Boyds descended), became Catholics, and according to the ancient custom of that country, they inherited the crown. This, without doubt caused an envious feeling to rise in the bosom of the Boyds, causing them to adhere more strictly to their Presbyterian faith. Each faction tried hard to keep the reigns of the government: the Boyds stood foremost till the Stuarts had drawn to their folds a large portion of the Catholic powers of England, Ireland and Scotland, and with their cousin, the insignificant James to back them, whom the Boyds had always befriended, turned against them, and drove many to a foreign land as we have already stated. After this time, the families of the Boyds, to escape the persecution at home, became scattered, for they were not safe anywhere. The young mother with her cherished infant in her arms, knew but the next hour would find her turned into the wide world, and her devoted husband dragged forth to some dungeon, for his religious faith, and there according to the will of his accusers, to suffer the block.

This was in the fifteenth century, and the time rolled along, till 1612, when a large number of Scotch emigrants went into the northern part

of Ireland and settled, to avoid the persecution at home. These in after years were called "Scotch-Irish." Without doubt, many of the Boyds, went with them; for in this country to day, many of our respective families trace their ancestry to those of that country, and can not follow any farther back. This shows that many of them, had gone there to avoid these persecutions at their homes in Scotland, while their friends in that country, kept their hiding place a secret, and not revealing the same at the time of their death, buried with them all earthly knowledge, as to their ancestry. Without doubt, such was the case of many of the Boyds who came and settled in this country.

We find by records, that there was four places in this country, the early homes of the Boyds. The first we have any account of, was at Londonderry, New Hampshire. This was first accomplished by a large number of "Scotch-Irish" emigrants, who sent over Rev. William Boyd, with a memorial address to Gov. Shute of Massachusetts,—who was then governor of New England—in 1718.

But whom the Rev. Boyd was, and his birth-place is not known to us. He came over, bringing a petition of two-hundred and seventeen signatures, asking the gifts of lands, of that Governor to form a settlement here. In this list, there were ten persons, by the name of Boyd. The name of Robert, William, John and Samuel, occurred several times; and, if they are the same, or each one a different person, it is not known.

As soon as Rev. Boyd accomplished his undertaking, he sent, or went back to Ireland, and his friends immediately embarked in five ships, and landed at Boston, August 4th 1718. From here they soon went to New Hampshire, and formed a settlement, and called it "Londonderry", after their native place, that they had left behind them, in old Ireland. How many Boyds came with these emigrants, the records are now lost: for we can only find the descendants of one family from this emigration, and that is of Captain William Boyd, of the above place. He came among the early settlers, a few years after its settlement. He was an old Sea Captain, and had come over the waters, fourteen times bringing Scotch emigrants. Without doubt to Captain Boyd, many of the Boyds found their way to America, between the years of 1718 and 1751. He was born in 1719, and died in 1790, and to day he has many descendants living at this place.

The next settlement of the Boyds, is those that came to the City of New York, and took up their abode in the counties surrounding the

same. Of these families, we have given the history of three of them in this book, while we find that there are many more, of whom we have been unable to obtain any information of at all. These three families given here, are unable to trace their ancestors back across the waters. Two of them, it is said came from the north of Ireland; while the Boyds of Kent, N. Y., is supposed to have come direct from Scotland. Yet, we have no doubt that they were from the same family, and by being related, caused many of them to settle so close together, the purpose of being with their friends.

The next settlement of the Boyds was in Pennsylvania, and they landed at Philadelphia, before the Revolution. From here, they spread through the different counties of that State, and, to day, they have a large number of descendants. Being only able to trace them far enough to find them, to far from the families in this book.

The fourth settlement, is the Boyds of Virginia. They came here in an early day, and whether came from Ireland or Scotland, we can not say. Their descendants, are scattered through the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to day, there are towns and counties that bears their name.

In searching the records of the Register Office of Scotland, we could find only the record of the oldest son of each family in the lineal line, in that country. Without doubt, that many of the different Boyd families of this country, are from younger sons, of whom no record has been kept in Scotland. As near as we are able to trace the respective families of this book, they are from the Kilmarnock Boyds, of the County of Ayr, Scotland. Some may have come from Wigton and Argyle, for these three counties, were the principal homes of the Boyds in the old world.

The Boyds, in form, are generally tall, straight and slender, yet there are members more thick set than others. As a class they have a very high fore-head, and slim features; while their complexion, as a class is fair, of which we have said they derived their name from the Gaelic word "Boyt," or "Boidel," meaning fair or beautiful. To day, we find in some families, persons of great beauty, and as for one instance, we will refer our readers, to the "Daws Children," in the family of the Middletown Boyds, who were great beauties, and were noted for the same in New York City, where they resided. For age, the Boyds are as general thing, long lived. They are known in several instances, to a have lived to see a century, and that of General Boyd of Albany, it is

said, "lived the good old age, of one-hundred and fourteen years." We have to day in our family of Boyds, several who are now plodding on towards ninety years of age. The members of our family in health, has always been good: and to day we have two descendants, now nearly eighty years of age, who have never seen a sick day, to be under a Physician's care.

In the disposition of the Boyds, they are slow to anger: but, when once aroused, they are firm in their undertakings. They were driven to many deeds in Scotland, of which, if they had received different treatment, by their enemies, they would have done far different. At the time of the Revolutionary war, the Boyds were firm in their hatred to the British cause. This can be seen by the strict conversation between Captain Ebenezer Boyd and Major Andre, at the time of the capture of the latter, showing that the old Captain had such hatred to the British army, that had Andre said one word to have revealed his standing, he would never went one step farther in his traitorous plot: but, it was Arnold's signature that saved him. Then to the fate of Captain Thomas Boyd, who lost his life in the Sullivan campaign, against the Seneca Indians, September 14th 1779, near the present sight of Mount Morris, N. Y. When questioned by Bryant, the Indian Chieftain, as to the intention of his commanders army, and knowing at the same time a refusal was to him death, he revealed nothing, and died like a martyr, with closed lips.

In religion most of them belong to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland: while in this country, they have united more or less with the other Churches of our land: and to this very day, their blood curdles with a hatred to the catholic religion, which so cruelly persecuted their ancestors in old Scotland.

As we have given our readers, a fair outline of our ancestry, we will now proceed with the history of their descendants.

Part Second.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

THE END

THE END

HISTORY

—OF—

EBENEZER BOYD OF KENT, N. Y.,

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS,

INCLUDING SIX GENERATIONS, FROM THE YEAR 1735 TO 1884.

History of the Boyd's of Kent, N. Y., AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

In opening our Chapter, of the history of the Boyds of Kent, Putman County, N. Y., and their Descendants, which we will call by that name, to distinguish them from the many other families by the same name in this Country. We are, like many of the families of the Boyd's here, unable to connect our lineal line, back to that of Scotland. The first we can learn in regard to our ancestors, is that of John Boyd, who was born in Scotland, about the year of 1700. He married for his wife, a lady by the name of Darcus Bennett: and, if they came to this country to live in after years, we have no knowledge of the same, nor can we find any record among the Eastern States, showing such to have been the case. We have but one instance given to us, showing such may have been the facts. In 1881, I entered into a correspondence with William J. Blake of Carmel, Putman Co., N. Y.. —Author of the History of that County, published in 1849—who says in one of his letters to me as follows:—

“Bennett Boyd, grandson of Ebenezer Boyd, and late Judge of the old ‘Common Plea Court’ of that County; informed me, that his ancestors came to this country in the following manner.

In 1745, at the time the Stuart Dynastic was taking place in Scotland, there were three brothers, that came from there, to the City of New York. One of these brothers, went from here to Orange County, N. Y. Another brother went to Albany, and was known as General Boyd, and lived to be one-hundred and fourteen years old; of which no doubt, that Judge Boyd, may have seen (yet we are unable to learn, anything concerning them). The other brother, soon went into West-

chester County, N. Y., and was aucestry of that family; but he failed to give me their respective names." If John was one of these brothers above mentioned, or if it was his son, there is no doubt, it will never be known. Ebenezer at this time, could not have exceeded the age of ten; and, in case it was him, it must have been of a still later date.

The ancestors of John Boyd in Scotland, must have come from a younger son of the family of the Kilmarnock Boyds, as the countenance of their descendants, and those of our own family, resembles each-other closely. If belonging to this family, they may have committed some offence against their government, and have come here as fugitives, and their friends in Scotland, keeping their hiding place a secret, and at their death buried with them all knowledge of their place of concealment; and this country here at this time, being under the British power, these refugees kept all circumstances that might tend to lead to the discovery of their hiding place to themselves, for fear of apprehension, and being sent back to their native land for trial.

As it is given to us by tradition, John Boyd's family consisted of two children, named John and Ebenezer. John is supposed to have been the brother, instead of it being his uncle, who went into Orange County, N. Y., and from there to Northumberland County, Pa.; of whom we will give a history of his descendants, in their respective Chapter. Ebenezer being the ancestor of "our Boyd family;" we will make him the beginning of Generation First.

Generation First.

1. EBENEZER BOYD,

son of John and Darcus (Bennett) Boyd; is supposed to have been born (if not in Scotland), near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., about the year 1735; married Sarah Merritt, at the same place, in 1763 or 64; died at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y. June 29, 1792.

The first history we have of Ebenezer, is his connection with the Revolutionary War. We find his name upon the muster roll of the County of Westchester, showing that he was mustered in the "Continental Service," June 25, 1778. He was under the command of Brigadier General Lewis Morris; his Colonel was Samuel Drake; Lieu Colonel, John Hyatt; 1st. Major, Isaac Pointer; 2nd. Major, Robert Lang. He held the commission of Captain, and as near as we can discover, of Company B., as it is now termed, in the war tactics of the present day. The old Muster Roll of Ebenezer's, was in the possession of my father, until a few years ago, when it was borrowed by one of his neighbors, for the purpose of aiding one of the old Revolution Soldiers belonging to his company to obtain a pension; and being sent to Washington for that purpose, was never returned to him again.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, found Ebenezer, and his family residing near the center of Westchester Co., N. Y., upon what were then called the "Neutral Grounds." These grounds, laid between the American and British armies, and was several miles in extent. All British subjects, who was found within a certain distance of the American lines, and if caught by that army, were considered the same as spies, and executed: and, likewise the same toward all Amer-

icans. Between these two lines, a distance of ten or twelve miles, lay this "Neutral Grounds," and all persons belonging to either army, if caught within these grounds, were considered as prisoners of war.

This territory being over-run by "Cow-boys" (British Tories), and "Skinners," who committed all sorts of crimes, it became unsafe for his family to reside here any longer; and, he being a captain in the army—making it more so—they abandoned their home, and his wife and children, went to the American army for safety, where she became chief cook at Washington's Head Quarters; and it is said "her duties were to cook an Ox per day."

While in the service of his country here, there was a scene transpired, which has placed his name on record, that will never die. This is in regard to the part he took in the capture of Major Andre, which has become so familiar to every school-boy. I found this sketch in Bolton's History of Westchester County, N. Y., Vol. 1., Page 207, Published 1849; yet I do not intend to give the whole history of this noted man, but simply the part that transpired in Ebenezer's presence, which is given as follows:

"At the time when Gen'l Arnold was engaged in his treacherous plot to give West Point, N. Y. up to the British, it became necessary for the latter to send an officer, to arrange with Arnold, for the delivering up the same. So Andre was sent at once upon board of the *Vulture*, up the Hudson, to Verplanck's Point, while at the same time, Arnold had sent a man named Smith, to meet him at his landing, with proper passports, so as to enable him to reach his Head-Quarters in safety. Here all night, Arnold and Andre prepared the business of delivering up West Point to the British, and before they could finish their business, the dawn of morn appeared, and Andre was compelled to set out on horse back down the river, on account of the *Vulture*, being discovered the next morning, and obliged to change position. So accordingly in the morning, he and Smith proceeded to King's Ferry. On the way, Smith endeavored to draw his companion into conversation, but without success, for he was reserved and thoughtful, while on the contrary, Smith accosted several of his acquaintances on the road, and even stopped at a sutlers tent, and joined in discussing a bowl of punch, while Andre walked his horse slowly along to the Ferry alone, and there awaited Smiths arrival.

"As they passed through the works at Verplanck's Point (in the Town

of Cortland, Westchester Co., N. Y.), Smith rode to Colonel Livingstons tent, while Andre and the servant, who attended him (a Negro), rode on. To the Colonel's inquiries, Smith said, that he was going up the country, and took charge of a letter for Gen'l Arnold and Gov. Clinton. He excused himself from stopping, by saying, "a Gentleman waited for him, whose business were urgent." He then soon over-took his charge, and they proceeded along until eight or nine o'clock at night, when they were halted by a sentinel of a patrolling party. This was near Crompond, about eight miles, from Verplanck's Point. The duty of this party, being as termed 'out on scout, or looking for Cow-boys or Tery Refugees.'

"The sentinel ordered them to halt. and Smith dismounted, and gave his horse to his servant, and walked forward, and inquired who commanded the party. He was answered Captain Boyd? who over-heard the conversation, and came forward. The Captain was unusually inquisitive, and sternly demanded who he was; where he belonged; and what was his business. Smith answered these questions promptly, and adding he had a pass from Gen'l Arnold, and desired not to be detained. Captain Boyd, being a man of stern habits, was not satisfied, but inquired how far he intended to go that night; to which Smith made the reply, 'as far as Major Strangs, or Col. Drakes' (two officers of Ebenezer's regiment). But this only increased the embarrassment, for Captain Boyd soon informed him that Major Strang was not at home, and Col. Drake had moved to another part of the country. Then Captain Boyd said 'I must see your passport;' and it being dark, they went to a house, at a short distance, to procure a light. Andre at this time began to be a little alarmed, and advanced with reluctance toward the house, till he was encouraged by Smith, who assured him that the pass of Arnold would protect him. And so it did; for the pass was expressed in positive terms, and in Arnold's own hand writing, of which Captain Boyd was so familiar with, there was no room to doubt its genuineness. Captain Boyd was more bland in his manner, but the ardor of his curiosity was not diminished. He took Smith aside and begged to be informed of this important business, which had brought them down so near the British lines, and induced him and his companion, to travel so dangerous a road in the night time—and as an apology for making so vigorous an inquiry in trying to discover their business—he manifested a good deal of concern for their safety; telling them the 'Cow-boys' had recently been out, and

were believed to be far up in the country, and he advised them by all means, not to proceed until morning. Smith prevaricated as well as he could, saying to Captain Boyd, that he and his fellow traveler, whom he called Mr Anderson, were employed by Gen'l Arnold to procure intelligence, and they expected to meet a person near White Plains, for that purpose, and it was necessary for them to go forward, as expeditiously as possible. Under these statements, Captain Boyd seemed more anxious than ever: magnifying the peril to which they should be exposed by traveling by night, and recommended anew, that they should return back one to Andreas Miller, who lived but a little ways off, and at whom they might lodge. Smiths courage was some what dampened by these representations, and he went and told the tale to Andre, and counceled with him of the steps they ought to take. It is possible that he had fears of exciting the suspision of Captain Boyd, whom he well knew was watching them with a weasels eye, and one little word or move, the Captain would pounce upon them, like a lion upon its prey, if he resisted the Captains wishes, expressed so earnestly in their behalf.

“At this time, Andre as it may be well assumed, was not resting very easy in his present situation, and was anxious for going on at all events. Smith soon saw that Andre unheeded his fears, and his eloquence unprevailing, he called in the aid of Captain Boyd, and inquired of him, which was the safest road to White Plains. Captain Boyd said he considered both roads perilous, but believed the one through North Castle the least so, for the lower party of ‘Cow-boys,’ infested the territory around Terrytown, and had lately done much mischief in that quarter. He then used various arguments to persuade them from going farther that night; to which Smith listened with open ears, and he resolved against the will of Andre, to trespass on the hospitality of Andreas Miller.

“They met with a welcome reception—but coming so late at night to an humble dwelling—their accommodations was narrow, and the two travelers were obliged to sleep in the same bed. According to Smiths statement, it was a weary and restless night for Andre. The burden on his thoughts, was not of a kind to lull them to repose; and, the place of his retreat, was so near the watchful eye of Captain Boyd, whose voice he expected to hear pronounce him his prisoner, and a spy, caused him to shudder with fear, as well as for the fear of the Captain’s command, which was scattered all through the neighborhood.

"The morn of September 24, 1780, found Andre up at dawn of day, ordered his servant to bring his horse, and mounted the same, and rode away on the road toward Pine's Bridge, which ran near New Castle. About nine o'clock A. M., when he was riding along, and near his journeys end, and feeling joyfully to think he had reached out of danger, when he fell in with his captors, John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac VanWart, who took him Prisoner, and conducted him to the Head Quarters of Washington, where he met his fatal doom."

In the fall of 1780, or in the spring of 1781, Ebenezer moved his family to Kent, Putman County, N. Y., and settled at a place, (which bears his name) called Boyd's Corners. His home in Westchester County, there is no doubt, was destroyed through the war; and it is said "that the very main roads, through this section of country, had grown up with tall grass and weeds, on the account of the inhabitants fleeing to the protection of Washington's army." This is without doubt what has bothered me in tracing back his ancestors, and the exact place where he lived in Westchester County; but, as near as we are able to discover, it was in Greenburgh Township.

Ebenezer was one of the early settlers of Kent, N. Y., and the place that he founded and bears his name, for a description of the same, I am indebted to William J. Blake, author of the History of Putman County, N. Y., in a letter to me dated May 30, 1881, he described the place as follows:

"Boyd's Corners, is not a Villiage or Hamlet: there is four or five roads intersect here; a small store has been kept here at different times, and some years ago a Post Office was extablished here. Between the former residence of Bennett and Stillman Boyd (grand-sons), a quarter of a mile from the Corners road, there was formerly a Union Church, which was owned by the Baptists and Methodists. A small Episcopal congregation now worship near the Corners, and that is all that can be said of 'Boyd's Corners.'"

Soon after Ebenezer settled here, he built a tavern which he kept, connecting the same with a farm. The old house he built is now torn down, and a new one built in its place. A part of his farm—the large meadow part, and also a large part of the farm adjoining it on the north—is now covered by the damed up waters of the Croton Reservoir of New York City. After the death of Ebenezer, his property fell into the hands of his oldest son Ebenezer Boyd: who transferred at the time

of his death, into the possession of his two sons, Ebenezer and Stillman, and the latter sold the same in 1853, and moved to Jefferson Valley, N. Y.; where he now resides.

Upon the meadow part which is now covered with water of the Croton Reservoir, rests the sight of the "old Cemetery of Kent." The bodies were removed by the New York City Water Works Company, to the new cemetery, in 1835. In this cemetery, rested the remains of Ebenezer Boyd; and, at the time of the removal, no doubt they had become so decayed, as to be almost impossible to gather them for removal; having been buried forty-four years, and his remains now rest beneath some five or six feet of water above them.

Sarah, the wife of Ebenezer Boyd, was the daughter of Joseph and Polly (Theal) Merritt; she was born (as it is supposed), near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. October 29, 1740; died at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., June 29, 1819. In regard to the definite age of Ebenezer, it was never known, as the date of his birth he would never tell. Their family consisted of ten children, six boys and four girls.

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 2. Ebenezer, | 7. Hannah, |
| 3. Susannah, | 8. Robert, |
| 4. Philip, | 9. Sarah, |
| 5. Bennett, | 10. Lewis, |
| 6. Bartholomew, | 11. Pheobe, |

Generation Second.

2. EBENEZER BOYD,

the oldest son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd; was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 1, 1765; Married Luvisa Bailey, at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., in 1785-86; died at the same place, March 27, 1848.

There seems to be a little dispute in the date of his birth. The above record was taken from three old records kept by his brothers and sisters, which was taken from their fathers Bible, fifty or sixty years ago, and are without doubt correct. The other one is furnished me by his granddaughter, Miss. Jennie E. Boyd, of Jefferson Valley, N. Y., and was taken from his tombstone in Kent; and the record was thus: Died March 27, 1843; aged, 82 years, 8 months, and 26 days, which would make his birth in 1760. This record would have made his mother very young at his birth, and nine years between him and his sister younger.

Ebenezer remained with his parents through his boyhood days, and at the time of the flight of his fathers family to Washington's army for safety, he could have not exceeded the age of twelve. From here he went with them in 1780, to Kent, N. Y. After his marriage, and the death of his father, he took up the occupation of Hotel-keeper, at what is now called "Boyd's Corners," N. Y. Here he took the place of his father in the old Boyd mansion at that place. Here he resided until he became aged and decrepit, when his youngest son (Stillman Boyd), persuaded him to give up the Hotel business and retire to a private life. His last days was filled with misery and suffering from a cancer upon his nose, which destroyed the same, and then eat down the poor mans

throat, so he could not swallow, causing him to suffer terribly until he died. Ebenezer had a very fine appearance, kind, and loved by all who knew him. His grand-daughter, Miss Jennie E. Boyd, in one of her letters to me says, "her mother always claimed he was as fine a man as she ever knew; so kind, gentle and good; for after her marriage, she and her husband lived in the same door-yard with him, and she never knew him to speak an unkind word to her."

Ebenezer's wife died May 12, 1841, with old age. Her age was 81 years, 6 months and 3 days; thus has passed away, two of our noble and generous persons, of which more should have been said in regard to their early life, among the first settlers of Kent, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

12. William-D.,

14. Sarah,

13. Bennett,

15. Stillman,

3. Susannah Boyd,

the oldest daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merrit) Boyd; was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. Oct. 11, 1769; married James Smalley, at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y. ———; died at the same place, Feb. 6, 1845.

The life of Susannah, is known but a little to her descendants; and what I have gathered, is obtained from the descendants of her brothers and sisters families; although they knew but a little of her past life. She and her husband always resided at Kent, N. Y., where her husband followed the occupation of the wagon making at that place. She upon several occasions visited her brothers and sisters in Yates Co., N. Y. Upon one of these occasions, and upon her return back through the City of Albany, she saw a pet monkey which attracted her attention so much, that she bought him, and took him home as a "Domestic Pet." One day, a short time afterwards, she had a company of her friends from the western part of the state come to see her; desiring to show them the best wishes of her house, she prepared a pan of nice biscuit, and placed them in an old fashion bake-pan, and set them up before a fire place to bake. Her "Precious Pet" watching her with an untiring eye, and when she stepped into another room he slyly slipped up between the fire and the pan, and took out one of the biscuits, and smoothly glided back into one of the corners of the room. After he had eaten the biscuit, in the same way, took out another, and when Aunt Susannah

came into the room, he would carefully place the biscuit under him, to hide it from her view. At last, Aunt Susannah happened to glance at her bake-pan, and soon discovered that there had been a thief in her house-hold. She well knew who it was, for the monkey was sitting in the corner, grinning, and looking at her, sober as a Deacon. She made for him, boxed his ears, then pulled him out of the corner, where she found the third biscuit he was sitting on, waiting for a chance to begin operation to devour, which she had so womanly frustrated.

Another day, Aunt Susannah had placed a large churning of milk in a churn, in her kitchen. She was soon called to another part of the house on domestic duties: when she returned she found the monkey standing by the churn grinning, and busily churning. She drove him away, and then raised the cooer, and to her horror, he had placed the cat in the churn and nearly drowned it. Although the monkey caused her a large amount of trouble, she kept him many years afterwards.

Their family consisted of one

CHILD.

16. Sarah-Mariah,

4. PHILIP BOYD,

second son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Meritt) Boyd: was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. May 24, 1771: married Elizabeth Barrett, at Kent Putnam Co., N. Y., Feb. 7. 1793: died at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 31, 1823.

Philip was about eight years of age when his parents went into the army of Washington's, for safety. He remained with his parents, until his marriage, and then still resided with them till about the year of 1800, when he removed his family to Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. In March of 1806, while living here, he purchased the Sloop Eliza, and ran upon the Hudson River, between Newburgh and what was then called "Cow-bay," near the present sight of New York City. He sold this sloop, August 7, 1807, as shown by his account book, in which he kept an account of each trip, now in the possession of my father, Hiram Boyd, Conesus, N. Y. In another book in his possession, are the Court Records of the different cases tried by him, as a Justice of Peace, which he held in Newburgh for several successive years, after he sold the sloop Eliza.

While he was living at Newburgh, the war of 1812-14. broke out,

and he was placed in command of a company at that place, as shown by a commission of Captaincy, given to him by Daniel D. Tompkins, then Governor of the State of New York, now in the possession of my father, and reads as follows :

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent, to (*Philip Boyd*) greeting: we repose special trust and confidence, as well as your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty, as in valor and readiness to do us good and faithful service: have appointed and constituted you the said (*Philip Boyd Captain*) of a Company in the (*14th.*) Regiment of (*Infantry*) of our said State, whereof the said (*Isaac Belknap*) Esq., is Lieutenant Colonel Commanding. You are therefore to take the said Company into your charge and care as their (*Captain*) thereof: and duly to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Company in arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their (*Captain*): and you are also to observe and follow such orders, and directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander-in-chief of the Military of our said State, or any other superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you: and for so doing, this shall be your commission, for and during our good pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment.

SEAL
OF
STATE.

In testimony whereof, We have caused our Seal for Military Commission to be hereunto affixed:

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General Commander-in-Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, by and with the advice and consent of our said Council of Appointment, at our City of Albany, the (*Second*) day of (*March*), in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and (*fourteen*), and in the thirty-(*eighth*) Year of our Independence.

(*Daniel D. Tompkins.*)

Passed the Secretary's Office, (the (*12th.*) day of (*April* 1814.))

(*J. Rutsch Van Rensselaer*) Secretary.

Upon the back of the Commission, is the following inscribed Oath:

(I do hereby certify that the within named Philip Boyd, has this day taken and subscribed the Oaths requird by Law. Orange County Clerk's Office, 25th. day of May, 1814.

Thomas W. Gale, Dept. (Clerk.)

The commission was a printed blank, and filled out in writing, which to distinguish from the printed matter, we have printed it in Italic type, and enclosed the same in brackets.

Upon receiving his commission, he was placed in command of Newburgh, upon the banks of the Hudson River. His command consisted of what was called the "Minute Men," or in other words, those that staid at home, and held themselves in readiness to march to the field of action at a moments notice. The officers of his regiment were obliged to report to Fort Putman, a short distance below Newburgh, once every day, to learn the news, brought by messengers from below, in regard to the movements of the enemy, who, at this time were Blockading New York.

Philip had many applications from persons to be excused from active service, should the same be needed, and many a stratagem resorted to by different persons to obtain the same. One day as he was setting in his office at home, he looked out of the window, he saw a well looking man coming toward the house upon a couple af crutches, and limping along, with one foot wrapped up in rags. He knocked at the door, and Philip bid him enter, and placed a chair at his disposal. He soon sat down, taking great care not to disturb his foot, least it would create a pain. After a short conversation he made known his errand, and said he had come to be released from doing military service, as he had a very bad foot, and was unable to step upon it. Philip mistrusting that all was not right, began to question him in the following language: "What is the matter with your foot?" asked Philip. The young or middle aged man, bent over and made a few passes over his foot, and then made this reply; "I have had upon my foot a very bad sore, but I can not tell you what it is, and it pains me terribly," giving a doleful moan, and still rubbing his foot.

"Let me see your foot?" asked Philip smilingly.

"Oh! I could not undo it, for when the air strikes it, it causes me so much pain, that I can not bear it," he replied.

“Oh! well then,” said Philip, “I will not trouble you too; I will have to send you to the Surgeon of the Regiment, and if he will give you a certificate, I will sign it.”

The conclusion of Philip’s remarks, caused the young man to grow angry, and springing from his chair, he kicked the rags off from his foot, and at the same time uttering a terrible oath, he darted out of the door, to the merriment of all who saw him.

At the close of the war, two regiments came from Albany, on their way down to New York to assist in keeping the enemy from advancing up the Hudson, to attack Fort Putman: which was expected every day to have been the enemys intentions. When the regiment had reached the Fort, the news came, that the British had broken up their blockade, and sailed for sea. The troops were stopped here, and being then considered the close of the war, and to celebrate the event, they held a sham fight. In the midst of the fight, the roar of the canons shook Newburgh, some six miles distant up the river, to its very foundation. The Citizens of that place—not knowing that the British had left New York—supposing that they had got by the Forts at that place, had sailed up the river, and was bombarding “Old Fort Put,” as it was then called. This produced one of the greatest excitements, that Newburgh ever saw. Women and children ran from house to house in deep lamentations. Men dropped their daily tools, and with a heavy and exciting heart, seized their trusty weapons, and made for the scene of action. Philip was among his comrades, he bid farewell to his family, as there was no telling that the next tidings they would receive of him, was that he had met a timely death on the field of battle. Under these circumstances, they all started down the river, and when about half way, they met a messenger, bearing the news that the war was over: and with him, they returned to their native village, and the rest of the day, they spent as a joyful holiday.

Through the months of August, September and October, of 1806, the village of Newburgh was visited by a Plague called “Cold Fever,” which raged mostly among children, and swept many to their graves. The disease had a very sudden nature, and resembled the Asiatic cholera. Physicians were baffled; nurses could not be had, for in most every family, they had sick ones of their own: untill at last, a Physician could not be had, and many died for want of care.

A young man in the place was suddenly taken sick, and no physician

could be had. Writhing in terrible agony, and his friends knowing that if he did not receive instant relief, he would soon be with them no more. There was but one hope left, and that was to call an old Physician (properly called at the present day a "Quack Doctor"), in the village, whom none before would employ. He came, and was shown into the room where the young man laid. He looked at his patient for a moment, then left the room. He soon returned again, bearing under his arm, a large bundle of wormwood, which he placed in a large kettle of vinegar, and placed the same over a fire to boil. As soon as the ingredients had thoroughly mixed, he took some of the same, and put it on a woollen cloth, and placed the same, across the young mans bowels. Scarcely had an hour passed before the young man was relieved of all pain, and in a few days, about the village again.

This event spread like wild-fire through the village, and for some time afterwards, this old man, and his old gray horse, and wagon filled with wormwood, could be seen going from door to door, in doing good, and from this time on, he never lost a case. In the time of this frightful disease it entered Philips family, and swept four of his loved ones—in as many days—to an early grave.

On November 15, 1815, he and his family, left their home in Newburgh, and set out by wagon for Yates Co., N. Y. Their route from Newburgh, was first through what was then called the "Beech woods," then down on the east side of Seneca Lake to Geneva, and from there to Benton, N. Y. In December of the same year, they moved from here to Aurealis, Cayuga Co., N. Y. On the 6th day of April, 1821, at ten o'clock in the A. M., they left their home there, for Conesus, N. Y., where they arrived on Saturday the 15th, through a heavy snow-storm, which impeded their progress, very much, after leaving Canandaigua, N. Y. On his arrival here, he purchased the abatements upon a farm of Captain O. Moore, where he resided for only two years, up to the time of his death. His last sickness, was of a general derangement of the whole system or debility, of which he was troubled with for a few years before he died: and the last six weeks of his life, his mind became so deranged, that it required two or more persons at a time to take care of him. His widow, Elizabeth Barrett, was the daughter of Justus and Mary (Barrett) Barrett (her father and mother, were cousins, before marriage), and was born at New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., April 6, 1773: died with heart disease, at Conesus, N. Y., Au-

gust, 30, 1836; and their last resting place, may be seen in the little Cemetery, and now surrounded by the lands, of his last surviving son Hiram Boyd. Their family consisted of ten

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 17. Tere, | 22. Susannah, |
| 18. Lewis, | 23. Norah, |
| 19. Justus, | 24. Matilda, |
| 20. Bennett, | 25. Hiram, |
| 21. Ebenezer, | 26. Almer, |

5. BENNETT BOYD,

third son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd: was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 13, 1773; killed at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., April 6, 1789.

At the time of his death, he was playing with a Pistol, which being loaded unknown to him, was accidentally discharged: he receiving the contents through his body, and died in a few hours afterwards.

6. BARTHOLAMEW BOYD,

fourth son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd: was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., June 20, 1775; died at the same place, July 7, 1777, with some child disease.

7. HANNAH BOYD,

the second daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd: was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. Sept. 19, 1777: married Joseph C. Lewis, at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y. Feb. 9, 1796: died at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., May 22, 1846.

She removed with her parents from Westchester County, to the town of Kent in 1780, and there remained at home till her marriage. In the year of 1804, in company with her husband, moved to Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y. They remained here until about the year of 1810, when they went to Genoa, Cayuga Co., and in the year 1812, or 13, to Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Her husband was born in Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., March 9, 1774: died at Starkey, N. Y., April 18, 1848. His occupation in life, was that of a blacksmith and farmer. In his younger days, when he was learning his trade, he became an apprentice to a man named Carpenter, of whom he was in

years afterwards, nick-named and called "Carpenter Lewis." His farm was situated in Starkey, and upon the same was his blacksmith shop, in which he worked, carrying on both branches of business at the same time. Their family consisted of ten

CHILDREN.

27. Addison-B,	32. James-M,	} Twins.
28. Harry-P,	33. Thomas-J,	
29. Sally,	34. Hiram-M,	
30. Merritt-C,	35. Marinda,	
31. Susan-M,	36. Hannah,	

8. ROBERT BOYD,

the fifth son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd; was born near New Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1779: married for his first wife, Anna Randall, at Kent, Putman Co., N. Y. 2nd. wife, Daborah Hazen, at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. 3d. wife Lemira Peck, at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y.: died at Benton, N. Y. April 15, 1853.

The date of their respective marriages, I was unable to obtain, as I could find no record giving the same, among his descendants. I made a visit to his old home in the spring of 1881, in hopes to discover this lost item, but t'was all in vain. His first wife was the daughter of John Randall, an old and respected resident of Kent, N. Y. His 2nd. wife, was the daughter of Isaac Drew, and late widow of — Hazen, of Benton: and his 3d. wife, was the daughter of Abel Peck, of Penn Yan, N. Y.

Robert, after his first marriage, resided for a short time in Kent, and, about the year of 1810 or 12, he moved his family to Benton, N. Y. Here he followed the pursuit of a farmers life, upon a farm purchased by him, about one-half mile east of the present village of Penn Yan, N. Y., and resided here up to the time of his death, which was caused by old age. Upon their arrival in Benton from Kent, his circumstances was such, and his means limited, that he and his wife were obliged to lived some time, by eating their scanty meals—for want of a table—from an old chest: and for a bedstead, they made it of poles, with bark strung over them, until they could earn money enough to buy a new one with.

His first wife was taken from him by consumption, Feb. 12, 1828:

Aged, 46 years, 11 months and 10 days. 2nd. wife died of general debility of the system, August 4, 1834; Aged 53 years, 2 months and 17 days. His 3d. wife died with consumption, April 16, 1846: Aged 47 years. 2 months and 27 days. In stature, Robert was a short thick man and of fine appearance, good habits, moral persuasion, and became a man of wealth, kind to the poor, and loved by all who knew him. His grave can be seen in the little cemetery, about a mile north of his residence, by the side of those of his wives. By his first wife, they had three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 37. Celina, | 38. Amelia, |
| 39. Merritt, | |

9. SARAH BOYD,

the third daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd: was born in Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1781: married Sylvanus Frost, at the same place, Feb. 27, 1800: died at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., March 17, 1847.

She always remained with her fathers family, until her marriage, when they commenced keeping house near by them. Soon afterwards they moved to Mulburry, Orange Co., N. Y., and from there to Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J.; and from there, to Starkey, Yates Co. N. Y. In 1830, they went to Eddytown, and from there, to Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where she resided until her death. Her husbands occupation, was that of a carpenter, and was born Aug. 7, 1778: killed Oct. 17, 1849. The manner of his death is not definitely known: but, was supposed to have been thrown from a wagon, one dark night, while on his way home, from the village: for the next morning, he was found by the road side with his neck broken. Their family consisted of nine

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 40. Ali, | 44. Mesenda, |
| 41. Alanson, | 45. Teressa, |
| 42. Alzada, | 46. Harvey, |
| 43. Hyatt, | 47. Almeda, |
| 48. Charles-M, | |

10. LEWIS BOYD,

the sixth son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd: was

born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1783: married Sophia Cushman, at the same place in 1807 or 8: died at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Dec. 1, 1848.

Soon as Lewis was old enough, he went to New Jersey under the title of an "apprentice boy," and served his term with Sylvenus Frost, at Vernon, in Sussex County, of that State. After a few years he returned to his native place, where he was soon married to the above lady. His wife was the daughter of Consider Cushman, and was born Oct 6, 1786. Soon after their marriage, they moved to what was then called "Butterworth Corners," one mile north of Newburgh, N. Y. Here he followed the occupation of a carpenter, wagon and fanning-mill maker. At this place he resided through the war of 1812-14; of which Harvey Boyd, in one of his letters to me says: "I can remember well, my father having his uniform on, and being called out into service, then locking up his little shop before going to join his company, in Captain Butterworth's Artillery, in response to a call to go and defend New York, from the enemy. But, procuring a substitute, he was relieved from duty."

Soon after the above occurrence, he began to prepare to move his family, to what then was called the "Western World," now known as the Western New York. This took place in the fall of 1814. This journey he performed by horses and wagon, taking for the route, first going over the mountains along the Hudson River; then to the great bend of the Susquehauna; then from there to Ithica, Thompkins County; then to the foot of Seneca Lake, where Geneva now stands; then south to Benton—then Ontario Co.,—now Yates Co., N. Y.

Here, soon after his arrival, he purchased a farm of 100 acres, of one Willis Pierce, and in the spring of year of 1815, moved upon the same, while at the same time, continuing to work at his trade, carrying on both branches of business, at the same time. He was a successful farmer, for in a few years, he added 47 acres more, making his farm then, of 147 acres. His children, in bringing them up, he taught them to become useful, and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

In the fall of 1834, he went to Michigan (see sketch of Harvey Boyd), to buy lands, and in the spring of 1835 returned, sold out his farm here, and then moved his family there.

Lewis was a very fine horseman, and many times he gave race, with the high bloods of the country, yet seldom beaten. In stature, he was

a man nearly six feet in height, and of a fine proportion. His useful days were drawn to a close, by taking a severe cold, causing inflammation of the lungs, of which he soon died. His wife died July 2, 1855, from a lingering sickness, caused by a fellow. Their family consisted of eleven

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 49. Harvey-C, | 54. Sarah, |
| 50. Emeline, | 55. Robert, |
| 51. Phœbe-A, | 56. Mina, |
| 52. Mial, | 57. Ebenezer, |
| 53. George-W, | 58. Almyra, |
| 59. Adaline, | |

11. PHŒBE BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah (Merritt) Boyd; was born in Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1786: married 1st., Archibald Crawford at Philipse, same County, Nov. 9, 1803: 2nd., Nathaniel Huson at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 17, 1836: died at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., April 27, 1873.

Phœbe Boyd, was the last of her fathers family on Earth. A few years before she died,—I remember well—a pleasant visit I made her, at her home in Dundee, N. Y. I was at that time, but a mere strippling boy. I found her a woman of a tall and slim stature, and very sprightly in her movements, although then nearly four score years of age; and in a cheerful mood, we passed, a few pleasant hours together, which I can never again. One of her daughters, Mrs. Hyatt, wrote me in 1881, that her Mother, living nearly one-half mile from her, would frequently come to her house on foot, and she continued to do so, until within a few weeks of her death. Her grandson, Edgar Hyatt, wrote me, that she at the age of 81 years, made a fine shirt by hand, and took it to the County Fair, at her place, and carried off the laurals, by first premium. Besides this, she did her own house-hold duties, till within two months of her death.

She remained with her parents, until her marriage with her first husband, when they soon afterwards, moved to Poughkeepsie N. Y. Here they resided till the year of 1809—10, when they moved to Vernon, Sussex, Co., N. J., and in the year of 1819, to Benton, N. Y. traveling the same route taken by her brothers and sisters, a few years

before. In 1826, they moved to Milo, in the same County, where they resided until her first husband's death, which took place, Sept. 19, 1835, while he was on a visit or journey, to the western counties of the state. Mr. Crawford, was born in Carmel, Putman Co., N. Y., Nov. 10, 1778.

By the untimely death of her husband, she was left in needy circumstances, with ten small children upon her hands to support. While laboring under these difficulties, she moved to Harpending Corners, now Dundee, N. Y., and commenced to keep boarders, that she might properly care, and educate her children. While here, she became acquainted with her second husband, Nathaniel Huson, who was born July 22, 1767, and at once became his happy wife, until his death, which took place at Dundee, Oct. 19, 1847, leaving her again, a lonely widow. Soon after this, she bought a small house and lot in the village of Dundee, where she resided until her death.

Her last resting place, can be seen, in the little cemetery on the hill-side, above where she lived, and on a burial lot, selected by her a short time before she died: and she would often go and visit the same, while living. Her family was by her first husband, and consisted of ten

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 60. Emeline, | 65. Lewis-P, |
| 61. Maria, | 66. Nathaniel-B, |
| 62. Charles-C, | 67. Hannah, |
| 63. Ebenezer, | 68. Sarah, |
| 64. Susannah, | 69. George, |

Generation Third.

12. WILLIAM D. BOYD,

the oldest son of Ebenezer and Lovisa (Bailey) Boyd; was born in Kent, Putman Co., N. Y., — 1788; married Harriett Parent at Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., — 1807; died at Cold Springs, the same County, Sept. 11, 1842.

A full and complete history of William and his family, I was unable to obtain; and what I have given, is mostly from his only daughter, Mrs. Lovisa Rumph, now living at Cold Springs, N. Y. I tried hard to procure more information: but, in her second letter, she informed me on account of her health, she could do no more for me.

Dr. William Boyd, was a noted Physician by occupation, and resided first at Somers, N. Y. About the year of 1810 or 11, they moved to Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he resided for a time, and from there to Cold Springs, N. Y., the place where he died. His first burial place, was in the old cemetery at Kent; but when the new Reservoir of the New York City Water Works was built, his body was taken back to Cold Springs, where his last resting place can be seen to-day.

In life, William was a man of good disposition, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and stood high in society. His wife, Harriett Parent, was born at Somers, N. Y., in 1779; died at Cold Springs, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1856. Their family consisted of six

CHILDREN.

- 70. Ebenezer-W,
- 71. William,
- 72. Ebenezer-F,

- 73. Cyrus-B,
- 74. Lovisa,
- 75. Charles,

13 BENNETT BOYD,

the second son of Ebenezer and Lovisa (Bailey) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., — 1792: married Phœbe Kelly, at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1811: died at Kent Putnam Co., N. Y., — 1853,

Bennett Boyd was a very prominent man in the county where he resided. At the age of twenty, he enlisted in the war of 1812—14, beginning at the commencement, and serving until the close, although it is not known to his descendants, of his being in any particular battles. In this war, he held the post of Captain, and held the same with honor. Beside his war service, he has the honor of being the first Judge, of the "Old Common Plea Court," of the county where he lived; this office he held for eight successive terms. In 1831, he was sent to the Legislature of the State of New York, for one year, and served in the same with distinction. In the spring after his marriage, he bought a farm in Kent, and after closing his public career, he retired to the same, and devoted the remainder of his days, to his farm labor. His wife's record we have not, only that she was born in the same county where they lived. Their family consisted of six

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 76. Sarah, | 79. Garrett, |
| 77. Amanda, | 80. Eliza, |
| 78. Polly, | 81. Robert-B, |

14 SARAH BOYD,

only daughter of Ebenezer and Lovisa (Bailey) Boyd; was born and died in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y.

I was unable to obtain her full record, as the same is lost to her friends. Stillman Boyd (her brother) says, "she may have been the oldest, second or third child of my father's family, I could not say, as she died before I was born." She met her death by being scalded, and was not buried with the rest of the family, and no doubt her grave is lost. She was about three years old at the time of her death.

15. STILLMAN BOYD,

the youngest son of Ebenezer and Lovisa (Bailey) Boyd: was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 27, 1802: married Mary E. Smith at Carmel Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1829.

The wife of Stillman Boyd was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Jan. 4, 1804. Soon after their marriage, they commenced keeping house, in the same door yard, by the side of his father, at Kent, N. Y. This transpired at the time his father occupied the old grandfather Boyd's hotel at that place. After a time, he took the same into his charge, for the purpose of releasing his dear father, from the cares, that was at that time, fast drawing him to his grave. Stillman after carrying on the hotel business a few years, gave up the same, and went upon his farm near by, that he owned before going into the Hotel, which he had carried on at the same time. In the fall of 1853, he sold the same, and moved his family to Jefferson Valley, Westches, ter Co., N. Y., where they now reside, and spending their remaining days with their youngest daughter, Miss. Jennie E. Boyd, to care for them. In a letter of Aug. 29, 1881, in answer to an inquiry I made of her, in regard to the past occupation of her father, she says: "Father's occupation in his past life, was that of a farmer; but, for a good many years back, been living a lazy life, not doing much of anything. He says, 'he has done enough in his younger days, not to work when he is getting old.' In health, he has always been well and strong. I do not know of only one person, who has as good health, and that is my sister Lovisa; father has scarcely ever had a pain; he has never had even a tooth ache, and his teeth has all been good until within a few years past, when without decaying, they became loose, and dropped out: it seems as if he was never born to have a pain, like all the rest of us."

Stillman's family consisted of six

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 82. Mary-A, | 85. William-H, |
| 83. Emma-L, | 86. Merritt, |
| 84. Sarah-A, | 87. Jennie-E, |

16. SARAH MARIA SMALLY,

only child of James and Susannah (Boyd) Smally: was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. April 25, 1806; married Orval Frost at New York City, in the spring of 1837; died at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. June 22, 1847.

"Sally" as she was properly named, was a very large and fleshy person. Her husband was born in Kent, N. Y., and there they commenced to keep house soon after their marriage. Her husband occu-

pation, was that of a farmer and hotel keeper. Here they resided until after her death, which was caused by dropsy, when he and their children moved to Yates Co., to live. He is now still alive, and lives with his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Fulton, at Stanley, Ontario Co. N. Y. In the spring of 1881, I had the pleasure of meeting him there, and found him a very social man: although on account of his age, he was somewhat lost in memory, yet in appearance, was bright and active. Their family consisted of three

CHILDREN.

88. Susan-E,

89. Infant,

90. Sarah-M,

17. TERE BOYD,

oldest son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd: was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Dec. 29, 1793: died at the same place, Feb. 22, 1794.

18. LEWIS BOYD,

second son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Apr. 11, 1795: Killed at the same place, Nov. 22, 1796.

The manner of his death was very singular, and should be a warning to all persons, who are in a habit of tossing a small child, to see them play. One day a friend called to see the babe, and took the little one in her arms, and began to toss him up and down, to see him play. Unthoughtful to his attendant, the little fellow, in a playful mood, sprang from her arms, and falling upon the floor, injuring him badly, that he lived but a short time afterwards.

19. JUSTUS BOYD,

the third son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd: was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Sept. 19, 1796: married Almira Nutt at Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Sept. 3, 1818: died at Silver Creek, Chautauqua Co. N. Y. June 16, 1838.

Justus moved with his father's family from the place of his birth, to Newburgh, then with them to Yates Co., and from there to Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he resided at the time of his marriage. In March of 1821, he moved his family to Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y.

and settled in the western part of the township, upon what is now known as "Turkey Hill;" here he remained until the spring of 1823, when he again moved his family to a place about three miles south of the Village of Mt. Morris, N. Y., upon what is called the River Road. In the spring of 1835, he moved to Howell, Livingston Co., Mich., where his widow, who was born Sept. 19, 1799, resides to-day; in her younger days, as well as her aged years, she has been a "very active and estimable Lady."

In June of 1838, three years after he went to Michigan, his private affairs was not settled here, and it required his personal attention to come to Mt. Morris to adjust them. He left his beautiful home on the morning of the 14th. by stage for Detroit, bidding his family good bye, as they supposed for a short vacation. On the 15th. of that month, he left Detroit on board of the Steamboat "*George Washington*," for Buffalo, N. Y. On the morning of the 16th, when opposite of Silver Creek, all hands were startled, by the cry of *fire! the Boat is on fire!* It was soon discovered that the boiler room had been set on fire, by some oil dripping down on the boiler, and was beyond the control of all on board. All was confusion; for some wept, some prayed, and others rushed madly through the throng, as the boat was headed for the shore. Now all eyes were turned in that direction, as it seemed to them an age, in trying to land her cargo of human freight in safety. Two miles more, and all will be well. Hush! the proud Boat stops; the fire has done its work; all must now save themselves: now the heart rending cries must come; husbands and wives lock themselves in each-other's embrace, and for one moment suspended in mid-air, the next disappeared beneath the dark waves to rise no more: thus nearly two hundred persons found a watery grave.

Amid these awful scenes, poor Justus was not idle. A short distance, stood a group of some twenty children, who had been abandoned by their awe stricken parents, and left to their fate. The cries and pleadings of these little ones, touched the heart of Justus, and a couple other by-standers,—whoes names ought to be written in gold—resolved to save them. They immediately went to work, as there was no time to be lost, and tore the doors from the cabin, and lashed them together in form of a raft, and placed them upon it with cheering words, telling them to keep up good courage, as they would soon be rescued; then they cast them from the burning boat, and they were saved.

The fate of Justus was far different from those of his companions; for, instead of meeting a death in the fire-furnace or by drowning, it seemed that his exit from this world, was designed by the ruler of all things, to take place in a far different manner. By the time he had succeeded, in securing the friendless children a place of safety, the fire had now encroached upon the last chance left for him on the burning boat. Being a very fine swimmer, he now plunged into the dark blue waters of the lake, and set out for shore, some two miles distant. After swimming nearly a mile, he was picked up by a boat sent to their rescue and taken to the shore; yet then he was suddenly thrown into a fit of apoplexy, which he survived only four hours; he died in the land of strangers, but not without friends who kindly cared for him, and after his death, laid his body to rest beside the other illfated victims, in the little cemetery, at Silver Creek, N. Y.; then at the same time, sent the sad news, to his friends and bereaved family. His family consisted of nine

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 91. Lewis-B, | 95. William-H, |
| 92. John-N, | 96. Elizabeth, |
| 93. Hannah. | 97. Henry-P, |
| 94. Norman, | 98. Angeline, |
| 99. William-H, | |

20. BENNETT BOYD,

the fourth son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd; was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Apr. 22, 1798; died with cold fever at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Sept. 20, 1806.

21. EBENEZER BOYD,

the fifth son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd; was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Sept. 5, 1799; died with cold fever at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Aug. 30, 1806.

22. SUSANNAH BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd; was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Nov. 20, 1801: died with cold fever, at the same place, Aug, 29, 1806.

23. NORAH BOYD,

the sixth son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd: was

born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Dec. 9, 1803; died with some child disease at the same place, May 3, 1804.

24. MATILDA BOYD,

the second daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd; was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Apr. 14, 1805; died with cold fever, at the same place, Sept. 4, 1806.

25. HIRAM BOYD,

the seventh son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrrtt) Boyd; was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Dec. 18, 1806; married Jane McNinch at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y. Nov. 6, 1836.

My father moved with his father's family from Newburgh, to Yates Co., N. Y., in the very last days of September, or the first days of October 1815; and before leaving for the Western New York, they secured their corn and other produce there. Here they remained until in December of the same year, then they went to Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. They remained there upon a farm his father had purchased, until the spring of 1821, when they left their beautiful home, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of April 12th, and started for Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y. My father walked and helped to drive a drove of cattle, while his father drove the team and wagon, carrying their house-hold goods. When they reached Geneva, they encountered a heavy snow storm, which obliged them to stop for the night. The next morning his father and the family, set out ahead, reaching Conesus on saturday night, while my father did not reach his destination, till the next morning. Upon their arrival here they had no wood, and was obliged to go on sunday morning to the woods—a short distance from the house—and cut, and draw a load, to keep them over sunday. About two years after this, his father died, leaving him, a younger brother and his mother, to take care of themselves. His mother remained and kept house for him until her death, which transpired in 1836.

At the time of his father's death, the lands here were new, and the most of the fine farm he now owns, was covered with heavy timber, which has disappeared, by the blows of his strong arm and axe: while to-day he carries upon his person, many scars, from wounds he has received, while engaged in the first cultivations of this unbroken land, in his younger days. Soon after the death of his mother, he bought of his

brothers, their shares in his father's estate, and commenced improving the land; and by due exertions, he laid up a certain sum of money, by which he constructed his large mansion, in 1852. About this time, an excitement was made in regard to the building of the Corning and Buffalo Rail Road, now owned by the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Railroad Company. The surveyors had tried to locate the new road, upon the route now taken through the County of Livingston, by the Delaware, Lackawana & Western, to Buffalo. Capital in those days were not as plenty, as in the present, and the route was through a hilly and rough country, which at that time was considered impossible; the company then was at a stand still, to know where to locate the route. As soon as my father had learned the difficulty that had befallen the enterprise, he seated himself, and wrote to the company, describing a route from Wayland, through the Towns of Springwater, Conesus, Livonia to Avon, which he illustrated to them so finely, that in a few days afterwards, the surveyors came on, and by his aid the route was established. Now there was still another draw-back; money must be had to build the road, and to help to aid the enterprise, my father took several thousand dollars of stock, which in a few years afterwards proved to be worthless, and he lost all he had invested. The road was built, and passed through the center of his farm, cutting the same into two parts, which, since then have proved to be more of a nuisance to him, than the pleasure of building the same, he had anticipated.

My father has been chosen once or twice, to the office of Justice of the Peace, in the town where he lived. While serving in capacity of that office, I e had the pleasure of uniting two couple in marriage, and sending them on their way rejoicing, of which more could be said, in regard to this event, if space would permit.

In the fall of 1879, he was chosen as one of the Vice Presidents of the town to represent the same, in the centennial celebration of Sullivan's Campaign against the Seneca Indians, in Sept. of 1779. This event took place at Geneseo, the county seat of Livingston Co., N. Y., and was largely attended by persons from all parts of the country.

My mother was the daughter of James and Jane (Allen) McNinch, two old Pioneers of this county. She was born in Richmond, Ontario Co., N. Y. Aug. 25, 1808, and came to Conesus, with her parents, soon after her birth. Her father was a miller by occupation, and he and his family resided, where ever his occupation called him.

The health of my father has always been good; although the past few years of his life, has been one of lameness, caused by a broken hip, a hurt he received, while he was passing un'er the railroad bridge that passed over a farm lane on his place. This was caused by the neglect of the Railroad Company, who allowed ice to collect under the same, upon which he fell and received this injury, of which he will never recover. Besides this injury, he has never seen a sick day, to be under a Physician's care. Three years more, and my father and mother, will pass their fiftieth marriage anniversary, which they have passed so pleasantly together. Their family consisted of three

CHILDREN.

100. Elizabeth-Sarah,

101. Bennett-R,

102. William-P,

26. ALMER BOYD,

the youngest son of Philip and Elizabeth (Barrett) Boyd; was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Oct. 17, 1808; died at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y. June 21, 1837.

Almer was a young man of very mild disposition, kind, generous hearted and loved by all who knew him. A few years before his death, he became very impatient to be roaming about, as his mind would not let him rest. While examining an old account book of his, now belonging to my father, I found the following piece of poetry, and under the same, was this date "September 17, 1826." This would make the writer but eighteen years of age at the time of composing the same, and plainly shows the state of his mind at that time. The poetry was thus:

"I am a raking and rambling boy,
I seek my lodging, 'too and fro,'
A rambling boy, I soon shall be,
I forsake my lands, and go to sea."

The death of Almer was caused by general derangement of the system; through his last days, he was a great sufferer. He was buried beside his father and mother, in Conesus, N. Y.

27. ADDISON B. LEWIS,

the oldest son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Sept. 8, 1798; married for his first wife, Harriett Rich at Eddytown, in the town of Starkey, Yates

Co., N. Y. in ——— 1822; His 2nd. wife, Mary Coryell at Barrington, Yates Co., ——— 18—; died at the same place, Oct. 20, 1875.

Addison lived with his parents while young, and came with them from Kent, to Yates County; soon after their marriage, they commenced life upon a farm in the town of Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y. There they remained for fifteen years; at this place, they first embraced the faith of religion, and became united, as members of the Christain Church at Starkey, N. Y. in 1831 or 32. After they had succeeded in paying for their farm here, they sold the same, and purchased another at Trumansburgh, Tompkins Co. N. Y., where they removed soon afterwards. After residing here a short time, his first wife, (who was the daughter of the late Alfred Rich, of Reading, N. Y.), and was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y. Feb. 14, 1805, was taken suddenly sick with the inflammation of the bowels, and on the 14th of May, 1843 quietly passed away, leaving him to mourn her loss; now at the same time having a mortgage upon their farm, and the country at that time, being in a financial derangement, on account of the closing of many rotten banks, which caused a depression in the produce, he could not meet promptly his payments on his farm, his farm soon fell under the sheriffs hammer, and he was stripped of all the fruits of his former toils, and turned out with six small children, to find a home for them, in a cold and unfeeling world. While laboring under these misfortunes, and brooding over the same with a sad heart, soon brought on a disease, and for many months, was unable to labor; yet he grasped the faith of hope, and held fast to the anchor of life, which brought him safely through the storm. As soon as he was able, he came back to his native place (Reading N. Y.), and united his fortune, with his second wife, Mary Coryell, with whom he spent the remainder of his days.

After his second marriage, he commenced life new again, and with his companion, who, by dint industry and economy, succeeded in securing a small farm, upon which they resided at the time of his death; and now is occupied by his late widow, leaving only a few in this land, who was there, or came during his early life, which was at that time a vast wilderness. His hopes was that of a Christain, and the closing scenes of his life, was marked by the abiding evidence of his faith, and his hopes in him, who gave his life, a ransom to all who sooner or later, must follow after. His last sickness was caused by consumption; leaving to mourn his loss, nine children, namely:

CHILDREN BY HIS FIRST WIFE, HARRIETT RICH,

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 103. Sarah-A, | 106. Mary, |
| 104. Adaline, | 107. David, |
| 105. Liva, | 108. Joseph-M, |

SECOND WIFE, MARY CORYELL,

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 109. Morris-B, | 110. Emma, |
| 111. Frank-W, | |

28. HARRY LEWIS,

the second son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis: was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. June 6, 1802: married Eliza Winfield at Starkey, Yates Co. N. Y. March 18, 1826.

Harry came with his parents, when a small lad, from Kent, to Yates County, N. Y. Here they first commenced keeping house, and then soon afterwards moved into Ontario Co., where they resided for a short time, and then went to Jeruselan, N. Y., and in 1851, from there to Trumbull Co., Ohio, and in 1860, from there to Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Michigan, where they now reside.

The past occupation of Harry, was that of a blacksmith, and at the same time he owned a farm, and carried on both branches together. His affectionate wife was born at Montague, Sussex Co., N. J. Sept 18, 1806, and now are enjoying the blessings of this world happily together. In a letter to me of Jan. 10, 1882, too well shows that the strong arm, that once wielded the hammer on the growing red iron from the firey furnace, was fast becoming palsied with age, and that tottering form now nearly eighty-two years of age, must soon go from "our" midst.

Their family consisted of seven

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 112. Maria, | 115. Emeline, |
| 113. William, | 116. Hannah, |
| 114. John, | 117. Sarah, |
| 118. James, | |

29. SALLY LEWIS,

the oldest daughter of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born at Frederick, Sullivan Co., N. Y. June 1, 1804; married Joel Coykendall at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Sept. 23, 1821; died at

Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y. May 7, 1878.

Sally resided from the time of her birth until her marriage, with her parents. Soon after that, she and her husband—who was born Feb. 26, 1778—moved to Canadice Corners, Ontario Co., N. Y. Here they commenced their union by keeping a hotel in connection with a farm of nearly 200 acres, which they bought, and carried on at the same time. They kept the hotel open until a few years before her death, and is now occupied by her husband, who still resides there (with one of their daughters), in his 85th year of age.

“Aunt Sally” (as she was properly called), was known far and near, as a very kind and generous woman; and her tables were always laden with the richest kind of food. She was kind and generous to the poor, and always befriending them, if they had any means to pay or not. Whoever was traveling in this section of country, would always arrange it, so as to stop with them over night. A few years before she died, they resolved to close their Public House, and retire to a private life, as their children had grown up and left them. Before entering their dwelling, the Pedestrian had to enter a lane, running from the road in front of the house, to the barn. So one day her husband directed his workman, to build a fence across the same, to shut all intruders out: they finished the same long before night, and as the sun was setting, up drove two peddlers with horses and wagons to stay all night; finding the thorough-fare closed, and learning the reason for the same, took hold of the pannels of the fence, and laid it one side, remarking as they drove in, that they always had found a home there, and was not going to be turned away now. After this, they saw that it was useless in trying to keep travelers away, and gave up all future thoughts of entering a private life. This place being the only place appropriate for town business, all of the town meetings, elections and other public doings, are still, at the present day held at their house.

Aunt Sally was a great raiser of “domestic fowls,” and when ever you went to see her, the first thing that would attract your attention, —after she had given you a friendly greeting—was to see her calling her “domestic pets” around her, and selecting one for the noon-day meal. I remember well one time, when a young friend of mine (Mr Iardell Thorp of Conesus, N. Y.), went with me to see them, and spend the night. While upon the way, I told my youthful friend, that I supposed that they had about a hundred chickens: he looked at me

and laughed, as if he thought I was jesting. In the morning, I asked her to take my young friend, and show him her poultry; she took us to her poultry yard, and commenced calling; it seemed as if every plant, bush or flower, was a live with them, as they came forth at her bidding. I kindly asked her how many she had, and she gave me the reply one-hundred and seventy-five.

Her husband, though very tall and slim in stature, was in his younger days a very strong man. It is said that he has often gone forth to the wood-land, and cut his four or five cords of 4-foot wood in a day: he cleared the most of his lands here of the forest, at the time of their settlement here, when the country was then a vast wilderness, and in the mean time his wife took charge of the hotel business. He was very slow to anger; but when once aroused, he was like a Sampson. To illustrate more fully his strength, I will relate the following incident which took place a number of years ago.

Their house had been the scene of many fine parties, where the young had come from far and near, to while away the long hours from eve till morning. Their hall for dancing, was upon the second floor, of which they entered the same, from a stairway leading from the hall below. Upon one of these occasions, while he was holding one of these pleasure parties, there came four roughs, with the determination of breaking up the party: they had visited several of the adjoining villages before this, and carried out their intentions; and they had learned that Uncle Joel, on a certain night, was to have one, and they resolved to visit him; but in some way or other, Uncle Joel had heard of their intentions, and was prepared to receive them.

The evening came, and Joel took his post at the foot of the stairs leading to the Ball-room. About nine o'clock, when the company had nicely assembled, the four roughs entered, and advanced toward the door to go up stairs. He pushed them back, and told them plainly that he could not admit them. They advanced again, with an oath, be D—— they would like to see him help himself. He pushed them back a third time, they saw that he was bound to oppose them, the four made a rush to clean him out, as they termed it. In their company, there was a short fellow, who happened to advance in front of the other three; Joel sprang like a flash of lightning, seized the young man by the collar of his coat, and began using his heels, as drum sticks over the heads of the others, and soon sent them bleeding into the street, and with the

toe of his boot, sent the young man flying into the street after them. The reception they had received, was to much for the young roughs; for they soon left the scene of action, for parts unknown: and in the future, he held his parties without molestation.

Aunt Sally, was a large fleshy woman: in the past years of her life, she was troubled with a couple "Wens" upon her neck, which caused her much pain, and without doubt, was the cause of her death. Her last resting place, is beside that of her daughter, in the little cemetery (one mile east of their residence), by the side of a little church, where her womanly form was so often seen at sunday service. Their family consisted of eight

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 119. Levi, | 123. Harvey, |
| 120. Leah, | 124. Mary-Ann, |
| 121. Hannah, | 125. Hiram-J, |
| 122. Tilla-R, | 126. Celina-J, |

30. MERRITT C. LEWIS,

the third son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born at Bloomingsburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y. June 23, 1806; married Sarah Coykendall at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Dec. 29, 1832.

We know but a little of Merritt's past life: he came with his parents to Starkey, when a small lad, and has resided there ever since, and followed the occupation of a farmers. His wife was born at Starkey, N. Y. July 8, 1808: and their family consisted of five

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 127. Harlem, | 129. Mary-J, |
| 128. Joel, | 130. Mark, |
| 131. Dennis, | |

31. SUSAN MELINDA LEWIS,

the second daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born at Bloomingsburgh, Sullivan Co., N. Y. March 23. 1809; married James Shannon at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Feb. 18, 1830; died at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y. Feb. 12, 1846.

The death of Susan Melinda was caused by child-birth, of which she lived only two hours after the death of her child, which was two days old. It is said that she was one of the finest women that ever lived, so

kind, good and affectionate to all that knew her. Her husband was born in Yates Co., Sept. 15, 1808; died at Barrington, in the same county, March 25 1878. After her death he married Elizabeth Ketcham, by whom he had three children, namely: Byron, Charles and Kattie, which would not be descendants of the Boyd family. Susan M. family consisted of eight

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 132. Marinda, | 136. Martha, |
| 133. Lewis, | 137. John-E, |
| 134. Henry-N, | 138. Myron-Q, |
| 135. Minerva, | 139. Harvey, |

32. JAMES MADISON LEWIS.

Twin Brother of Thomas Jefferson Lewis, and son of Joseph and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis: was born at Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y. April 27, 1811: married Bolinda Semans at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Oct. 23, 1833.

He came with his parents from Cayuga to Starkey when a small lad. Here he remained until his marriage, and soon after, he and his wife went to Benton (same county), where they resided till in May of 1845, when they started out upon a journey to Illinois. This journey they accomplished by team and emigrant wagon, by an overland route: most of the way being through a vast wilderness. They took with them their provisions, and when ever night would overtake them, they would stop by some running water, build up a fire and cook their scanty meal, then roll up in their blankets in their wagon until morning, when they would resume their journey again. After remaining here for five years, they returned by the same way and route back, and bought a farm in the town of Milo, N. Y., upon the east side of the beautiful Keuka Lake, about two miles from the present village of Penn Yan, N. Y. Here they now reside with their second son, who has purchased the heirship of his brothers, and making their days pass pleasantly away. James is a very kind and social man: but in manner, he is very odd. His wife was born in Kent County, Md. Aug. 28, 1812, and is a very kind hearted Christian woman; she is not far behind her husband, in the manner of speaking, and when you go to see them, your are sure of a fine visit, and a kindly welcome. Their family consisted of three

CHILDREN.

140. Clayton,

141. John-E,

142. Robert-B.

33. THOMAS JEFFERSON LEWIS,

twin brother of James Madison, and son of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born at Genoa Cayuga Co., N. Y. April 27, 1811; married Sarah Ann Ayers at Starkey, Yates Co., March — 1824: died at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. May 28, 1882.

Thomas Jefferson moved with his parents, from the place of his birth, to the town of Reading (now Starkey), N. Y., in the year of 1812; then soon after their marriage, or in the year of 1835, to Tyrone, N. Y.: and in the fall of 1838, they came back again to Starkey. After remaining here till 1840, they moved upon a farm, which they had purchased about one-half mile east of the present village of Penn Yan in the town of Benton N. Y., where they resided at the time of his death. He has always been a successful farmer, and his place of residence, was located upon one of the finest sights in the town. In the past years of his life, he has held the office as President of the "Yates County Agricultural Society," besides several other minor Town offices.

His wife was the daughter of the late William Ayers of Starkey, and was born in New Jersey, June 16, 1816; she came to Starkey when young, where she was residing at the time of her marriage. She is a large sized woman, and has a fine appearance, and of a good and kind disposition: while her husband, was a slender man, and for a few years of his life, before he died, he suffered severely with rheumatism, and was obliged to walk with a cane. The last days of his life, was one of misery, which is better described in a letter to me from his daughter Agnes, dated Jan. 18, 1883, as follows: "Father was taken with a very hard chill, April 20th, and we called the family Physician, but he never rallied again. His disease seemed to be in the throat, and on his lungs, for he could not take but a little medicine, nor much food during his sickness. He coughed and raised wonderfully, just as if he had the consumption, and it took two of us to take care of him night and day: he liked to have Eli (his youngest son living) with him, and as he could, he staid by him till he died. Father lingered along for five weeks, in a restless manner: most of the time, he requested to be turned over, and have his mouth wet, for he had such a fever: he became a mere

skeleton before he died, yet he was conscious until the last : he arranged his business, and talked about leaving us ; he made his request about the minister he desired to preach his funeral sermon, the style of casket he wished to be buried in, and all other arrangements, pertaining to his funeral." Their family consisted of five

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 143. Charles-G, | 145. Wilson-A, |
| 144. Agnes-A, | 146. Eli, |
| 147. Frank-E, | |

34. HIRAM M. LEWIS,

the sixth son of Joseph and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis : was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Nov. 10, 1815 : married Charlotte J. Merritt at Barrington (same county), Dec. 28, 1840 : died at Penn Yan (same county), June 2, 1877.

Hiram soon after his marriage, purchased a farm, a short distance from the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., where he always lived, and spent most of his days. His last sickness was that of typhoid fever : he was sick about six months before he died. Soon after his death, his widow moved to the above Village, where, after a long and protracted illness of consumption, she quietly passed to her maker, June 1, 1881.

Their family consisted of two

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 148. Eugene, | 149. Delzora, |
|--------------|---------------|

35. MERINDA LEWIS,

the third daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis : was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. July 16, 1818 : married Harrison Shannon at the same place, Dec. 27, 1838 : died at Dundee (same county), March 4, 1867.

Soon after their marriage they commenced keeping house at Tyrone Steuben Co., N. Y., where they resided for seven years, and then they moved to Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Here they remained until 1863, when they moved to Dundee, N. Y. While living in Tyrone and Starkey, her husband followed the occupation of a farmer ; but after his removal to Dundee, he became a grain speculator, owning a large Elevator and Store-House at that place. He was born in Starkey N. Y. Nov. 28, 1816, and is at the present day living with his second wife a

very fine appearing woman. Merinda was like her sister, a mild, kind and social woman, and was sadly missed by the poor, whom she never would turn from her door; and for her kindness, Providence rewarded her for her worldly work with plenty of "heavenly goods." Her last days was ended with a "Tumor," which slowly eat her life away.

By their union, they had two

CHILDREN.

150. Emmett,

151. Mary,

36. HANNAH LEWIS,

the youngest daughter of Joseph C. and Hannah (Boyd) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. May 13, 1823; married Joshua Rapalee at the same place, Oct. 1, 1843.

Hannah remained at home until she marriage, then her and her husband commenced keeping house in Yates Co., N. Y. until the 5th. of May, 1855, when they moved to Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich. When they went there, they found the country, one vast wilderness, filled with wild animals of all kinds in shape of Bears, Wolves, Deers, &c. These animals would make the night hideous by their yells, in their search for prey; and the red-man of the forrest, to make music for the axe; but how far different it is now; for, as far as the eye can see, this country can be seen to-day, in one state of cultivation; fields filled with growing grain and stocks, where were once the home of the beast and red-man.

Her husband was the son of Ezra and Margaret Rapalee, two "old pioneers" of Yates Co., N. Y.: was born at Milo, N. Y. July 12, 1822: and his home used to be near the western shore of the beautiful Seneca Lake. The farm upon which they now reside, was mostly cleared by his own hands. Their family consisted of five

CHILDREN.

152. Emmit,

154. Viola-M,

153. Lewis,

155. Merinda,

156. Ezra,

37. CELINA BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Robert and Anna (Randall) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. June 6, 1803: died at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. July 24, 1828.

Celina is said to have been a young lady of very fine appearance and kind disposition: her death was caused by the fatal disease, known as

consumption, which she struggled hard against, a long time before she died, and was buried beside her father and mother, at Penn Yan, N. Y.

38. AMELIA BOYD,

the second daughter of Robert and Anna (Randall) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. Nov. 4, 1804; married Samuel Fosdick Curtis at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., ———; died at the same place, May 13, 1829.

Amelia remained at home until her marriage, when she and her companion commenced married life upon a farm near Penn Yan, N. Y. Her death was caused, after a short illness, by quick consumption, leaving her husband—who was born at Weathersfield, Conn., Sept. 19, 1799,—and one

CHILD.

157. Charles-B.

39. MERRITT BOYD,

only son of Robert and Anna (Randall) Boyd; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., July 16, 1815; died at the same place, Nov. 7, 1839.

Merritt is said to have been a young man much loved by all that knew him. His death was caused by consumption; he died at his father's house—where he always resided—and was buried with the rest of the family, in the little cemetery near Penn Yan, N. Y.

40. ALI FROST,

the oldest son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 14, 1808; died at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., July 12, 1823.

Ali's death was caused by consumption; but he was not confined to his bed, until about six weeks before he died. He was a fine young man, and was living with his parents, at the time of his death.

41. ALANSON FROST,

the second son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. May 30, 1803; died at the same place with consumption, Oct. 20, 1803.

42. ALZADA FROST,

the oldest daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1805; married Hugh Weaver at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Feb. 18, 1838; died at Reading Center, Schuyler Co., N. Y. July 14, 1842

Alzada resided with her parents until her marriage. Her death was caused by a "Paralytic Shock," which was so severe, that she only survived it but two or three days. Her husband's occupation was that of a carpenter, and since her death has remarried, and now lives at the above place. Alzada had two

CHILDREN.

158. Almeda,

159. Alzada,

43. HYATT FROST,

the third son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. Nov. 26, 1806; died at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y. Dec. 22, 1837.

Hyatt lived with his parents till his death, which was caused by a "Paralytic Shock," a short time before he died. Through his whole life, he always enjoyed very poor health.

44. MESEDA FROST,

the second daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J. Aug. 29, 1808; married William Willover at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1835.

Mesenda and her husband commenced keeping house soon after their marriage, at Tyrone Schuyler Co., N. Y., where she has resided ever since; her husband was a farmer by occupation, and died on the 6th or 7th of November, 1871. Several years ago, she united with the Presbyterian Church of Tyrone, of which she is now a member. We are sorry to say, "that she at the present time, has contracted that fatal disease called 'Consumption,' and it is fast drawing her into its folds." Their family consisted of four

CHILDREN.

160. John-A

162. Harvey-F,

162. Eli-M,

163. Myron-R,

45. TERESSA FROST,

the third daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost;

was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., July 25, 1810; married William Ross at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., June 13, 1836.

Teressa did not leave home until after her marriage, then she and husband went to Horseheads, N. Y., where they remained until 1842, when they purchased a farm, and moved to Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where they now reside. In 1832 she united, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Starkey, and afterwards moved by letter, to Reading Center, N. Y. Her husband was born March 10, 1807. I visited them in 1881, and found them a very kind and affectionate family. They have had five

CHILDREN.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|---------------|
| 164. Augustus, | } Twins. | 166. Hyatt-D, |
| 165. Edward-S | | 167. Louisa, |
| | | 168. Sarah, |

46. HARVEY FROST,

the fourth son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. Y., May 21, 1815; died at the same place with heart disease, March 6, 1825.

47. ALMEDA FROST,

the fourth daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. Y., Apr. 9, 1818; married David Diven at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1838; died at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., July 21, 1838.

Almeda and her husband, commenced house-keeping at Reading N. Y., which was of short duration, for four months had scarcely passed away, when she was suddenly attacked with the "Inflammation of the Brain," which she survived only three days. Her husband was a farmer, and soon after her death, was married to a daughter of Phœbe (Boyd) Huston, of whom we will speak more of in the future.

48. CHARLES MERRITT FROST,

the youngest son of Sylvanus and Sarah (Boyd) Frost; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. Y., May 11, 1822; died at the same place, with consumption, Oct. 5, 1823.

49. HARVEY C. BOYD,

the oldest son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd; was born in Bloomingburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., March 5, 1809 married Mercy Peck, at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1836.

Harvey when small, came with his parents from Bloomingburgh, to Smith & Butterworth Corners, and from there to Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., where he was living at the time of his marriage. In the fall of 1881, he and his wife, made us a visit, and while at "our" house, he gave me the following sketch of his past life, as follows:

"The first remarkable event of my early days, was when I had reached my eighteenth year of age. I was then enrolled in the New York State Militia, as it was required by law. Not being satisfied with my position, I soon enlisted in the Penn Yan (N. Y.) Light Horse Cavalry, under the command of Captain Geo. Sherman, in which I served some eight or ten years. While in this service, I arose to the Office of Sergeant for good conduct, and also Brevetted as Color-Bearer a short time before I left the State.

"In the fall of 1834, my father, my brother and myself, resolved upon a journey to what was called the 'far west,' then a Territory, now the State of Michigan. We left our beautiful home in Benton, and took the stage from the little village of Geneva, N. Y., in the month of October. The day was quite stormy, and continued to be so, until we reached the City of Buffalo, when the weather became cool and pleasant. We ate our supper at what was called the 'Farmers Hotel,' and then went out to ascertain when the first boat would leave for Detroit. We learned it was the '*William Mercy*,' and the hour of departure, was to be at 9 o'clock, P. M. We soon took our baggage, and went on board, but found the lake very rough, and plenty of sea-sickness, among the passengers. At the proper time, the boat cast off her hawser, and we set sail for Detroit; when off Erie, Pa, one of the boat wheels became partially disabled, and we were obliged to run back to Port Ebinew.—14 miles from Buffalo, on the Canada side—for repairs. Here we cast anchor, and kept up steam, and passed away a quiet Saturday night, with a strong wind blowing from the south-west, down the lake. Sunday morning came, and the wind had changed to the north-west, and became still.

"To day the Captain finding his fuel short, went ashore and bought 500 fence rails, and ordered them on board. Monday morning at last came, and found many of the passengers uneasy, when the Captain gave

orders to start again, but when out a short distance, was obliged to return. The passengers remained quiet for another night, and on Tuesday morning, we set sail again, and arrived at Erie, in the afternoon.

"Upon our arrival here, the Captain found that our provisions were short; he ordered the Steward to go on shore, and purchase more, which he did from the other steamers and boats in the harbor. At this time the wind rose like a hurricane, and we were obliged to go into the harbor for safty. We soon made tack, and sailed in, and came to with our bow off the pier, and then made fast. Here we laid for 36 hours before the storm ceased, and by several other hinderances, we again started, and reached Detroit, lacking one hour less than one week, after leaving Buffalo; and in the meantime we only suffered the loss of one meal; and that was caused by the dishes not being able to be kept upon the table, long enough to partake of the same.

"We did not stay long in Detroit; but immediately set out for Washtenaw County, Michigan, the place of our destination. We were nine days in reaching Lima (in that County), and then we soon left here for the south-west corner of Livingston, and north-east corner of Ingham counties, where we knew of a large tract of Government lands, that had not been taken up. When we reached there we were not prepared to buy; but soon fell in under the hospitality of Mr. Rogers—an old acquaintance of ours—and staid all night. The next morning I was up bright and early before day, ready to go a deer hunting, having brought my trusty rifle, all the way from York state, for that purpose. Placing the same upon my shoulder, I set out with the other hunters; I had not gone more than one-fourth of a mile, when low! I saw a deer in sight. I soon placed myself in position, and as the deer came in a short range, I raised my rifle and fired. The deer made one or two bounds; stopped short: looked back; as I reloaded my rifle, and grasped my hunting knife, as the noble animal staggard and fell. I now rushed up and applied the knife to his throat, and with the aid of the other hunters, drew him to the trail, and returned in time for breakfast, which to me was a bountiful meal. The news soon spread around the household, and the family with smiling faces, at the thought of a fine piece of venison, for the noon-day meal. As soon as our breakfast was over, we yoked up the steers, and hitched them to a sled, and brought the deer to the house, where we properly dressed it for family use. As soon as we had accomplished this, the hunters and myself started

out again, in search of more game. We had not gone far, before I saw four ducks coming near, and they lighted in a bend of a crooked brook, —on the banks which we were standing—and as they came around the bend, the four were in straight line toward me. I quickly grasped my rifle, took aim and fired, killing two; wounding the third; thus making meat plenty for the present, I spent the rest of the day in land-viewing.

“The next day we returned to Lima, and resolved to buy improved lands. My father bargained for 160 acres at that place, and 80 acres more, about two miles north of the same, and then turned our foot-steps towards ‘York’ state, with the intention of selling there (which was done in Benton, N. Y.), and for me to return back to Michigan, and fulfill the contract there.

“As soon as we had completed our arrangements at Benton, I started for Michigan again. I took the stage to Buffalo, and the steamboat for Erie; from there by stage to Sandusky; having sent my trunk, by the Stage and Emigrant Route, which ran alternate, with full private conveyance for 14 miles. From Perrysburgh, I went by steamboat to Detroit, where I arrived on the second day of December, and reached Lima again on the fourth of the same month, having been fourteen days on the road.. After my arrival, I soon fulfilled the contract, and settled down for the winter: as my Father’s payments, came part due the next spring, and the ballance in the fall of 1835, which we met successfully.

“In the winter of 1835, was one of the most exciting times, in Michigan, I ever saw. A difficulty had arose between the ‘Territorial Government of Michigan,’ and the ‘State of Ohio,’ in regard to the boundary line between the two ‘Provinces,’ known as the Toledo war. Gov. Porter having died July 6, 1834, he was succeeded by Stephen J. Mason, who was Secretary under Porter, and Governor in his place. No sooner than this disturbance commenced, than Mason made a call for men to ‘sustain our rights.’ The ‘Independant Company,’ was soon mustered into service, and sent on their way to Toledo, while a draft was ordered on the militia, in which I drew a blank. The contest soon ended, and with it many incidents, that transpired to the early settlers, in what was called the ‘Toledo War.’

“In the fall of 1835, after all of my father’s family had become settled in Michigan, I resolved upon a tour of inspection to the south-east, through Hillsdale into Branch County, four miles west of Coldwater, in

search of government lands. Here I found some lands that suited me, and I located four lots in the Kalamazoo Land Office, and returned home again. In a few weeks afterwards I went back and located three more lots, making seven in all, and in 1839, my father sold the whole at \$3.75 per acre. Soon after this sale, my father, myself and three other persons, started for Clinton Co., where we located eight lots more of Government lands for 'Our Boyd Family,' in township range No. 5. North and two West, in the Ionia Land Office. As soon as we had accomplished our undertaking, we returned home, through the Counties of Shiawassee and Livingston.

"On the 5th. day of October of 1836, I started for 'York State,' on a visit, which terminated in my marriage to Miss Mercy Peck, the fifth daughter of the late Abel Peck, of Benton, N. Y. She was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1810, and at the time of our marriage, was residing with her parents, at the above place. Five days after our marriage, on Oct. 31, 1836, she bid farewell to her parents, and we started for our future home in Michigan. We went by Canal, Steamboat and Land Conveyances, arriving at our destination on the sixth day after our starting, and first commenced house-keeping, on Section 20, in the Township of Lima, Washtenaw Co. Before this I had located four lots in Clinton Co., where we intended to go; but my health failed me, and we changed our minds. I soon exchanged my Clinton and Monroe County lands, by trading the Monroe lands for lumber, and the lumber for labor to build us a barn, which proved to be a valuable investment for us, the six years we remained there.

"One of the most noted events of my life, was the coming in use of what was called the 'Wild Cat Money,' which was worse than no money at all. At this time there came in circulation, what was called the 'Red Dog Bills of Saint Joe,' and other ones, completely flooding the country with these worthless bills, that caused silver to become so scarce, it was almost impossible to get a silver quarter of a dollar, to pre-pay the postage upon a letter at the Post Office with.

"In 1845, I leased my farms in Michigan, and moved to the State of New York, where my wife and I resided for nine and one-half years. The time here I spent in farming and threshing: seven years of this time, we spent upon a farm, one mile south of Bellona, Yates Co., N. Y. Having a good price offered for the same, we sold it, and moved to Michigan, and took up our abode, near Sylvan, Washtenaw

County, that State, and in 1855 or 56, I purchased the farm—we now live upon—near Sylvan Centre. In the spring of 1857, I was elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, and have held several similar offices since. I have lived at Sylvan, for the past twenty-seven years: the past fifteen years, I have taken no responsibility on myself, as my farm has been properly cared for by my sons: and the last five years, by my youngest son, ‘Homer Boyd.’”

On the first of Sept. 1881, Harvey and his wife, made us a visit, and I am happy to say, we found them to be of a gentle and kind-hearted disposition. In stature, they are tall and slim. Old age has begun to bow their backs, and benumb their limbs. They now say, “that the time is now their own; and they intend to pass it quietly away,” thus leaving many incidents, that might be told, of their “Early Pioneer Life, in Michigan.” Their family consist of four

CHILDREN.

169. William-D,

171. Merritt,

170. Orlando-A,

172. Homer-H,

50. EMELINE BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., April 14, 1811: died at Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1867.

Emeline always remained single, and went with her father’s family to Michigan. At the time of her death, she was following the occupation of a dress-maker, at Chelsea. Her death was caused by Jaundice: and her complexion became as yellow as saffron: she did not survive the disease but a short time, after she was taken, and was buried at Lima, in the same county.

51. PHOEBE BOYD,

the second daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born in Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., March 26, 1813: married Abel Ketcham at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., April 13, 1846.

Phoebe left Newburgh, in 1814, and went to Benton, N. Y.: then she went to Lima, Washtenaw Co., in 1834 or 35. In the fall of 1835, she came back to Benton, and lived until the spring of 1836, with her Uncle Robert Boyd, and her brother Harvey, who was then living with Robert, at Penn Yan, N. Y. Soon afterwards her brother

went to Benton to reside, and she went and remained with him, until her marriage. Soon after her marriage, she and her husband, moved to the village of Penn Yan, where they resided for six years, and then went to Torry (same Co.), where they resided for seven years more, then returned to Benton, and lived upon a farm, where her husband died, March 17, 1865. While they lived in Penn Yan, he was a "prosperous merchant," and while living at Benton, he followed a farmers life. In the the year of 1833 or 34, she united with the Methodist Church at Bellona N. Y., and to day belongs to that denomination. She is a lady of fine culture and social disposition; and now resides with her children, upon the old homestead. Their family consists of six

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 173. Henry-W, | 176. Smith-L, |
| 174. Sophia, | 177. Emma-C, |
| 175. Frank, | 178. Edwin, |

52. MIAL M. BOYD,

the second son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd; was born at Benton, Yates Co., Jan. 26, 1815; married 1st, Julia Wood at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., July 4, 1838; 2d. Fidelia Sturdrant at the same place, May 15, 1863.

Mial went from Benton, to Michigan, with his parents, in 1835; his occupation through life, was that of a farmer, at Lima. His first wife, —Julia Wood—died with Kidney disease, 1862. His 2d. wife was born at Augusta, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1830. He has never had any issue.

53. GEORGE W. BOYD,

the third son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1817: married Eunice Freeman at Freedom, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 26, 1843.

George went from his birth-place to Michigan, with his parents, in 1835. His occupation through life, has been that of a noted farmer and stock-raiser, and resides at Lima in that state. In 1852, he went with his brother Mina, to California: they went by the way of New York City, and there they took passage upon one of Comadore Vanderbilt's "famous steamers," called *Promethias* (see sketch of Mina Boyd). This trip, proved to be a successful one for him; for he increased his

wealth, instead of coming back—like many others before him had done—poorer than when they went. After his marriage, they settled down to house-keeping at Lima, where they have since resided. They have one

CHILD.

179. Lula,

54. SARAH BOYD,

the third daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1818; married John Smith Hurd at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Dec. 13, 1837; died at Jackson City, Jackson Co., Mich., Jan. 21, 1875.

Sally Hurd—as she was more properly called—emigrated with her parents, from the place of her birth, to Lima, Mich., in 1835. Her husband, John Smith Hurd, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., July 2, 1815. When in his youth, he left his birth-place here, and went to his father, who had gone before him, and settled at Lima, Mich. He then remained at his father's—who kept hotel and carried on a farm at that place—until his marriage. After this, he and his wife, lived at Lima, till 1841, when they went to Jackson, and kept the "Old Grand River Hotel," at that place for a length of time. From here they went to Stockbridge, Ingham County (same state), and bought a farm; yet they did not stay here long, for they returned to Jackson, and remained there until 1865, when they bought a farm of 500 acres, two miles west of that place, where they went and resided until 1874. He always dealt largely in live stock, and speculated in real-estate, which in his dealings, he was successful: at the time of his death, (Aug. 7, 1880) he had accumulated more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. In the "Political Field," he has been elected to the office of Supervisor of one of the principal Wards of Jackson City for several terms, and also has served his county faithfully in one term to the Legislature of his State.

While they were living upon their farm, the "Old Tremont Hotel," of Jackson City, which he had just sold to his son L. C. Hurd, and his son-in-law, Frank Smith, took fire, and was burned down, with a total loss. These two young men, with his aid rebuilt upon the same sight, what is now known as the "Hurd House": one of the finest Hotels in the state; at a cost of forty-thousand dollars. As soon as the hotel

was completed, he moved in with the two young men, and resided there until his death, which was caused by bleeding of the lungs, leaving a 2nd. wife and adopted child. By Sarah Boyd, —his first wife—they had four

CHILDREN.

180. William-R,

182. Sarah-J,

181. Mary-A,

183. L.-C,

55. ROBERT BOYD,

the fourth son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1820: married 1st, Eliza Harris —————; 2nd. Mary Lefarge at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1853.

He resided with his parents, from the time of his birth, till his marriage, and went with them to Michigan in 1835. After his first marriage, he settled upon a farm, and followed the pursuits of a farmers life, until he sold the same a few years ago: yet like his brothers, fortune never smiled upon him, and what-ever business he under-took, he was never successful. His first wife, died with consumption, Jan. 10, 1850. She was sick for nearly two years, before she died. Robert is now following the occupation of a carriage-maker. By his first wife, he is the father of one

CHILD.

184. Edward-H,

56. MINA BOYD,

the fifth son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., March 29, 1823: married Rhoda Betts at Palmyra, Lenawee Co., Mich., July 5, 1854.

Mina at the age of twelve, or in 1835, went with his parents, from the place of his birth to Lima, Michigan. He remained here until 1852 when his older brother George and him, set out upon a journey to California. After leaving their native state, they first went to New York City, and took passage on one of Commodore Vanderbilts "Famous Steamers," called "*Promethias*." On his arrival there, he wrote to one of his friends in a letter, as follows: "We had a very rough sea, upon our journey. After leaving New York, we went by the 'Central American' or 'Nicaraguaian Route:' from there we went by steamer, to San Fran-

ciseo, California, occupying in making our journey, thirty-one days and a few hours." In a letter to me, he says: "What time I staid in California, were at the mines; and most of that time, at a place called 'Mokelumne Hill,' in Calvarious County. This place at that time, had a population of about two thousand souls: but, at the present day—I am informed—does not exceed two hundred. In a little over a year, I returned by the same route, to my native home, accomplishing the journey in a little less than twenty-one days, which was in 1853. The next July, I married the above Lady, who was born at Palmyra, N. Y., Oct, 1825. After my marriage, I resided upon the 'Old Homestead,' until 1861, when I sold the same, and in April of 1863, we moved to St. John, Clinton Co., Mich., where we now reside."

Mina is now one of the highest Free Masons of the state: they have had three

CHILDREN.

185. Willie-A,

186. Harriett-I,

187. Maggie-E,

57. EBENEZER BOYD,

the sixth son of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd; was born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1826; died at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 4, 1844.

Ebenezer at the age of nine years, went with his father's family, to Lima, Mishipan. His death was caused by "Saint Vitus Dance." The manner of contracting the same, is some-what remarkable. A short time before he was taken, he had been engaged in helping to saw wood in the woods, with a cross-cut saw. While engaged at this work, he knelt down upon the damp ground: and by so doing he took a severe cold, which settled all over him, and threw him into this disease. After contracting the same, there was no time—except in the presence of music—but what his form was in one violent motion; but when in the presence of music, it so completely charmed him, that he would become calm and quiet.

58. ALMYRA BOYD,

the fourth daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., May 22, 1828: married Alva Litchfield at Lima, Washtenaw, Co., Mich., March 1, 1854.

The occupation of Almyra's husband, is that of a farmer and noted stock-raiser: they reside in Webster Township, Washtenaw Co., Mich. He was born at Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., Oct. 1, 1834; and was a son of Edward and Amanda (Preston) Litchfield, two "Old Pioneer Settlers," of Mich. He and his Brother, are now in partnership, on a stock farm, consisting of 160 acres, of fine cultivated land, near Dexter, same County. Almyra is a member of the Methodist society, at that place: and they have one

CHILD.

188. Lewis-A,

59. ADALINE BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1830: died at Jackson City, Jackson Co., Mich., Oct. 12, 1864.

Adaline, at the time of her parents going to Michigan, was about four years of age. During her last sickness,—which was caused by consumption—she resided with her sister at Lima, and she was buried at that place.

60. EMELINE CRAWFORD,

the oldest daughter of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born at Phillips, Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1804; married Cephas Brown at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1823; died at Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1880.

Emeline and her husband first lived in Yates Co., N. Y., and went to Coldwater, Michigan, in 1835, where they took up government lands, and resided there, until their death. Her husband was born in 1800, and was killed Aug. 10, 1865, by falling from the roof of a barn, on which he was working. Her death was by congestion of the lungs. They had four

CHILDREN.

189. Maria-A,

191. Sarah-L,

190. Coleman-C,

192. S, Alma,

61. MARIA CRAWFORD,

the second daughter of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford: was born at Phillips, Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1806: married

John Rogers at Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1842; died at Napherville, Du Page Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1848.

We have no historical record of her past life. Her husband was born near Pittsburgh, Pa, in the year 1800, and died at Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo., June 11, 1870. A short time before her marriage, she went to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Napherville, Ill. Her husband's occupation, was that of a farmer; and they had one

CHILD.

193. Julia-R,

62. CHARLES COLEMAN CRAWFORD,

the oldest son of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutches Co. N. Y., Jan. 26, 1809; married 1st, Julia Frost at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., May 28, 1832; 2nd, Lucretia Spencer—————; died at Newton, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 3, 1844.

The marriage of Charles and his first wife, proved to have been an unlucky one. Both being young, domestic difficulty arose between them,—in which they saw that their days were not designed, to be, as pardners through life—they saw no other way to settle the matter, than a separation, and each one going their own way. Charles and his wife, both were persons of fine appearence, and kind and social. Some time after the separation, she married a man, by the name of Hastings, and lived in Chicago, Ill.; but now lives near that City. Charles, soon afterwards married his second wife, who after his death, married his brother Nathaniel, whom I will speak more of, in his historical sketch. This union proved to be a happy one, but of short duration, for it was not long before he was called to his Heavenly home. Their home was in Ohio, where he died. It is not known that he had any children by his first wife; but by his second, he had one

CHILD.

194. George-B,

63. EBENEZER CRAWFORD,

the second son of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Carwford; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., April 30, 1811: died at the same place, July 22, 1813.

The cause of his death is unknown to me: no doubt from some child

disease.

64. SUSANNAH CRAWFORD,

the third daughter of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., July 22, 1813: married Samuel Mathew Cole at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1834.

Susannah soon after her marriage, went with her husband to Warren Pa., for a time, and then came back to Penn Yan, N. Y.: from here, they went to Napherville, Ill.: and in 1854, they went to New Oregon, Howard Co., Iowa. They are now living at Cresco, in the same County. Upon their arrival in that state, her husband purchased a farm, on which they now reside. Their family consist of eight

CHILDREN.

195. Harriett-M,	199. Charles-M,
196. Ezra-M,	200. Susan-M,
197. Mary-E,	201. Limmie-H,
198. Julia-P,	202. Lewis-M,

65. LEWIS B. CRAWFORD,

the third son of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford: was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., May 16, 1816: married Mary Barney at Wheeler, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1843: died at the same place, March 25, 1856.

Lewis came from the place of his birth, to Yates Co., with his parents, when young. Soon after his marriage he went to Wheeler, N. Y., where he resided up to the time of his death. His wife soon after married a second husband, and he hung himself. She is now residing at the above place; they have no children.

66. NATHANIEL B. CRAWFORD,

the fourth son of Lewis and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford: was born at Vernon, Sussex Co., N. J., Feb. 3. 1819: married 1st. Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford at Newton, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1845: 2nd. Clarissa Dennison, Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., Aug.—1866.

Nathaniel moved from Yates, Co., N. Y., in the year of 1843, and took up his residence at Price's Mills, O. Here he followed the occupation of a cabinet-maker. In 1850 he moved to Newton Falls, (same state), and entered in co-partnership, with a firm by the name of

"Crawford, Green & Shakespear," Cabinet-makers; Builders & Contractors. This firm was dissolved, about the year of 1854. He then entered into the business of Groceries, Forwarding and Commission Agent, at the same place, which he followed until he left the state.

In 1855, he went to Dowagiac, Cass Co. Mich., and purchased a farm, and worked at his trade in that village. In the spring of 1861, he took up a permanent residence in the village, and resided there until 1865. In August of 1866, he again moved upon a farm, near that place, where he now resides, and his Post Office address, is Glenwood, Michigan. While residing at Price's Mills, O., he was chosen as Justice of the Peace,—for one year—of that place; he now holds the office of Past Grand Master, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of his State, of which he joined in 1858. His first wife, was the late widow of his brother Charles. She died Sept. 7, 1865, after a short sickness of two weeks, from Dysentery, which raged fearfully in Dowagiac, at that time. Nathaniel and his son Jay, were severely taken with it, but after a length of time they survived. Lucretia, was a noble woman, and missed by all who knew her. His second wife was the widow of the late John Griffie, of the above place. By his first wife they had four children; by the second wife three, as follows:

CHILDREN BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 203. Charles-C | 205. Jay-B, |
| 204. Alma, | 206. Phœbe-M, |

CHILDREN BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 207. Lewis-R, | 208. Myrtle-D |
| 209. Lillian-M, | |

67. HANNAH CRAWFORD,

the fourth daughter of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born in Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1821; married David Diven at Starkey (same county), June 9, 1842; died at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1878.

Hannah remained with her mother's family, until her marriage. She and her husband then went to Reading, N. Y., where they remained until 1872, when they moved to Watkins, the place where she died with consumption, as stated above. Her husband was born at Reading N. Y., Nov. 28, 1817; died at the same place, after a short illness,

from the typhoid fever, May, 15, 1858. His occupation in life, was that of a farmer; and they owned a fine farm of 160 acres, at the above place. Their family consisted of two

CHILDREN.

210. William-N,

211. May-E,

68. SARAH CRAWFORD,

the youngest daughter of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1824; married Uriah Hyatt at Starkey, same County, Aug. 29, 1845.

Sarah and her husband, soon after their marriage, went and resided with her Uncle John Staffin. In a short time afterwards, they went to Benton, N. Y., where they resided for twelve years, and then went to Reading, N. Y., and remained for two years more, and then moved to Dundee—same county—where they were residing at the time of his death. He was born at Starkey, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1823; died May 28, 1878; with the kidney disease, of which he was troubled with for nearly a year, yet was not confined to his bed, until about two weeks before he died. She is now living with her children at Dundee, a kind and affectionate woman. Their family consisted of five

CHILDREN.

212. Charlotte-A,

214. Bellnette,

213. Eugene,

215. Freddie,

216. Edgar-H.

69. GEORGE CRAWFORD,

the youngest son of Archibald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford; was born at Milo, Yates Co., April 21, 1821; married Eliza Hyslop at Vienna, Grundy Co., Ill., Dec. 24, 1857,

The only history of George's past life, that I can obtain, is from his wife, now Mrs Eliza Dix, of Mazon, Ill., and she says;

"After our marriage, we resided first at Morris, Ill. for one year, and then moved to Michigan. In 1861, we went back to Morris, again. Here my husband and I were obliged to separate, on the account of his intemperance, and in April of 1872, I moved to Mazon,—ten miles south of Morris—where I supported myself and children, by keeping house for a gentleman, who had lost his wife. In 1875, I obtained a divorce from Mr Crawford, and married this Gentleman,—whose name

is William Dix—and in him I found a devoted husband, and a good home for myself and children, and through whoes aid, I have given them a thorough education.”

I was unable to learn anything about George through his relatives, so I wrote to this kind Lady, who has furnished me all the information I have, and what became of him, I am unable to learn. In a letter to me, she says: “When he left Morris, he told his friends, that he was going to Michigan. Some two years ago, it was reported here, that he was dead; but, since then it has been contradicted.” It is not known to his friends where he is; for, some of them have written to me since, if I knew where he was, or what had become of him; and the above, was all I could tell them. By the letters I have received from Mrs Dix, denotes she has found a good home for her children, from a cold and unfeeling world. By this union, they had two

CHILDREN.

217. Inez-M,

218. Louis-H,

Generation Fourth.

70. EBENEZER W. BOYD,

the oldest son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., 1808; died at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 15, 1811.

The place of the death of the above child, as given to me by his sister, Mrs Rumph, I think is wrong. My father came to this Town, in 1821, and he never knew of such a child being buried here. The first death in the town, was in 1810, when the country was a vast wilderness. Taking the record of his brother William, who was born in Westchester County, only seven months before his death, and Ebenezer F. who was born fourteen months after his death, shows too plainly, that this must be a mistake. I tried to learn the facts more fully, but I could not.

71. WILLIAM BOYD,

the second son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1810; married Harriett Weed at Binghamton, Broome Co., N. Y.,————; died at New Orleans, Louisiana,————

We have no farther record. They had no Children.

72. EBENEZER F. BOYD,

the third son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 6. 1812; married Caroline Colwell —————; died at Cold Springs Putnam Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1839.

Ebenezer by profession, was a Physician: he was a prominent man, in his business occupation; he lived and resided at Cold Springs, N. Y. He died very young, leaving one

CHILD.

219. Charles Boyd,

73. CYRUS B. BOYD,

the third son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co. N. Y., Sept. 14, 1814; married Ann Phillipse at the same place, Sept. 1, 1836; died at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1879.

A very little information could I obtain of Cyrus; he lived at Cold Springs, N. Y., and had a family of five children, which are all dead.

CHILDREN.

220. Sarah,

222. Lizzie,

221. Harriett,

223. Henrietta,

224. Emma,

74. LOUISA BOYD,

only daughter of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 29, 1817; married Fredrick Rumph at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 3, 1844.

Louisa and her husband now reside at Cold Springs, N. Y., and from her, I obtained most of the history of her father's family. I tried to obtain more; but, in her second letter to me, she said on the account of her health, she was unable to aid me any farther. Her husband was born in Switzerland, and by occupation, is a farmer. They have four

CHILDREN.

225. Margaret,

227. Charles,

226. William,

228. Henrietta-L,

75. CHARLES BOYD,

the youngest son of William and Harriett (Parent) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 18, 1820; married Isabella Smith at New York City, April 20, 1850; died at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1880.

The wife of Charles was born at Hamilton, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1822. After their marriage, they resided at Cold Springs, N. Y., where he died.

I can give no more history of them. They had four

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 229. William, | 231. Charles-S, |
| 230. James-S, | 232. Thomas-S, |

76. SARAH BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Bennett and Phœbe (Kelly) Boyd: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1812; married Richard Hopper at Putnam Valley, same County, ——— 1858: died at Phillipsetown, same County, — 1862.

The occupation of Sarah's husband, was that of a farmer: and through the last years of their lives, they kept hotel at Kent, where they died. In form they were two very large persons; and their united weight, is said to have been 494 lbs., varying only one-fourth of a pound between them. The date of her husband's birth and death, I have not. She died with the dropsy, and without doubt he did with the same, of which such fleshy persons are more or less subject too. They had no children.

77. AMANDA BOYD,

the second daughter of Bennett and Phœbe (Kelly) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 4, 1813: married Seth W. Barrett at the same place, in the Fall of 1831.

Soon after their marriage, she and her husband, took up their residence at Carmel, N. Y., where they remained until the year of 1833, when they moved to Steuben Co. N. Y., and purchased, and kept Hotel, about one mile from the present village of Hammondsport, until the year of 1852, and then they moved into that village, where she has ever since resided. The following sketch, of her husband's death, I copied from a slip of a newspaper, sent me by her sister, Mrs Haight, which read as follows:

"The death of Seth W. Barrett, which occurred in this village on Saturday morning (September 6, 1880), leaves another vacancy in the line of early settlers of this region.

"Mr Barrett was born in Putnam, Co., N. Y., September, 1808. In early life, he married Miss Amanda Boyd, of the same place, and soon after came, and settled in this part of the state. He was a resident among us, for more than forty years.

"Mr Barrett experienced a change of heart some years ago, but did not unite with no church, until last winter, when he renewed his christian views, and joined the Methodist Church, under the ministration of the Rev. William Bartle, the present Pastor. Of his early years we know but a little; but, in middle life and old age, he was an industrious, kind, genial Citizen. He was a good husband, and a kind and indulgent father. Few men will be missed more than he; he was sick about one week. His funeral was attended on sunday by a large Congregation of Church and People. The services were conducted by the Rev. William Bartle, and assisted by the Rev. B. Bosworth. The remains was buried in the Cemetery, at North Urbana, N. Y."

Mr Hopper's occupation was a farmer, and Amanda now resides at Hammondsport with her daughter. Their family consisted of two

CHILDREN.

233. Emily,

234. Lovisa,

78. MARY BOYD,

the third daughter of Bennett and Phœbe (Kelly) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., March 8, 1815; married Joseph Haight at the above place, April 9, 1839.

To this Lady (who is called by her friends "Polly"), I must extend to her many thanks for her kindness, in answering my inquisitive letters I wrote to her, for information in regard to her father's family, and other's. In all of her correspondence, showed her to be very kind and willing to aid me in my undertaking. "Polly" and her husband, soon after their marriage, commenced house-keeping at Kent, where they resided till 1870, when they moved to Carmel, N. Y., and there they have resided ever since.

Her husband was born at Stamfordville, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1811, and came to Kent, in April of 1833. His occupation through life, has been that of a prosperous farmer. They have five

CHILDREN.

235. Frank-D,

237. Bennett-B,

236. Garrett-B,

238. Sarah-A,

239. Carrie-B.

79. GARRETT BOYD,

the oldest son of Bennett and Phœbe (Kelly) Boyd: was

born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1817; married Carrie Felter at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1844; died at New York City, Feb. 1, 1865.

In life, Garrett has been a merchant; first residing at Newburgh, N. Y., and from there to Milwaukee, Wis., and then back to New York City, where he died. His wife was born Dec. 21, 1821, and now resides at No. 33, East 21st Street of the above City. They had two

CHILDREN.

240. Theron-B,

241. Mary-K,

80. ELIZA BOYD,

the fourth daughter of Bennett and Phœbe (Kelly) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1819; married Charles Kelsey at the same place, ——— 1843.

The husband of Eliza, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith; through her kindness, she sent me a copy of the minutes of his "District Conference," containing an Obituary notice of his death, which was as follows:

"Charles Kelsey was born at Alford, Mass., March 25, 1815; died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., after a brief sickness, Sept. 21, 1880. His early days he was reared in the Presbyterian faith; but at the age of twenty-two, he united with the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, through the ministry of the Rev. Denton Keeler. He received a local minister license at the age of twenty-four, and was admitted to the same conference, when he was at the age of twenty-eight years, or in the year of 1843; at this time, he then graduated to full membership in the conference, and full order in the ministry in the regular course of time. At the division of the conference in 1848, he was assigned to membership in the New York East Conference, where he labored without interruption, for a period of thirty-four years, until his sickness compelled him to relinquish the same, in 1874.

"Through life he had several important charges bestowed upon him. He was appointed to, two different charges in Hartford, Conn.; also to the City of Meriden (same state); twice to the same charge in the City of New York, and three times to as many charges in Brooklyn, N. Y.

"His educational advantages were very limited, and this defect, he deeply deplored; although by deep study, he greatly over-came. He was a faithful, kind and sympathizing Pastor, which made his visit to

the houses of his charge, and particularly to the bedside of the sick, where he was always welcome and highly appreciated. He was a safe counselor, true and kind friend, and missed by all that knew him."

Eliza we will not try to give her place of residence from year to year, as a minister's wife lives no two years at the same place. She is now residing at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. They have had three

CHILDREN.

242. Sarah-E,

243. Sarah-E

244. Charles-B

81. ROBERT. B. BOYD,

the youngest son of Bennett and Phoebe (Kelly) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., — 1830; married 1st. Elizabeth Whitehead at Milwaukee, Wis., April — 1866; 2nd. Jennie A. Mead at the same place, March — 1871.

Robert after leaving his native place in 1857, went west and took up his residence at Milwaukee, Wis. After remaining there for a time, he became acquainted with his first wife—whose maiden name was Elizabeth James—and at the age of fourteen, had married her first husband—Mr Whitehead—and went with him from Toronto, Canada, the place of her birth, to Milwaukee soon after her marriage, and was residing there at the time of her husband's death. After her marriage with Robert they still resided there. This union proved to be a happy one, and their home was pleasant for both, until 1870, when she was suddenly taken from him by death, turning all his happy life, into woe.

Soon after his first wife's death, he married his second, and we trust that this union may be as happy as the first. His occupation is that of an Insurance Agent, for the "Concordia Fire Insurance Company," whose office is No. 296. Water Street, of that City. Robert by his second wife, has one

CHILD.

245. Gaylord-R,

82. MARY BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1830; married Silas C. Whitney at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 29, 1872.

At the time of Mary's marriage, she was residing with her parents at Jefferson Valley, N. Y. Her husband at that time, was a Widower with four children: his occupation, was that of a farmer; they now live upon a farm near Yorktown, N. Y. They have no children.

83. EMMA L. BOYD,

the second daughter of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith) Boyd: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., May 27, 1832; married 1st., Benjamin Travis at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1854: 2nd., Joseph Travis at the same place, May 29, 1872.

Emma after her marriage always resided in Westchester County. The occupation of her husbands—who were brothers—were farmers. The first husband died with consumption, of which we have no date. The second husband, died Aug. 12, 1880, at 3 o'clock, P. M. She by her first husband had two

CHILDREN.

246. Frankie-E,

247. Charles-P,

84. SARAH A. BOYD,

the third daughter of Stillman and Mary (Smith) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1835; married Harrison Travis at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1856.

Sarah and her husband now reside on a farm, one mile west of Carmel, N. Y. They have one

CHILD.

248. Stillman-H,

85. WILLIAM H. BOYD,

the oldest son of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1837; died at the same place, with membranous croup, Oct. 20, 1843.

86. MERRITT BOYD,

the second son of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., March 21, 1840; died at the same place with membranous croup, Oct. 26, 1843.

87. JENNIE E. BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Stillman and Mary E. (Smith)

Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1842.

Jennie still remains single, and through her kindness, she gave me much valuable information in regard to her father's family. Upon her first correspondence, she informed me, that she never knew of relatives living in Yates, Ontario and Livingston Counties. She and her parents, passed through this section of country, in 1878-9, while upon a "pleasure tour," spending a short time at Watkins, N. Y., and not knowing she was in the midst of friends, who would have been glad, to have seen them. In her correspondence, I find her to be very social and merry in her sayings; and at the present time, is taking care of her aged parents, and a staff for them in their old age.

88. SUSAN E. FROST,

the oldest daughter of Orville and Sarah M. (Smalley) Frost; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1840: married 1st., George W. Bigelow at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1858; 2nd. George F. Losey at Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1872.

Susan Edessa Frost's first husband, at the time of their marriage, was a farmer, and resided at Barrington, N. Y., where they resided for three years, and then on the account of his health, sold the same, and bought a hotel at Altay, where they always resided (except one year they lived at Weston, same County); and at this place, her first husband died with consumption, Oct. 5, 1870.

Her 2nd, husband, was an engineer in a mill at Altay, at the time of their marriage: they resided here until March of 1873, when they moved to Michigan,—her husband following the same occupation—where they remained for four years, and then they moved back to Tyrona, N. Y., where they have resided since. By her first husband, she has three children; by her second husband one, as follows:

CHILDREN BY HER FIRST HUSBAND.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 249. Orville, | 250. Claude, | } Twins. |
| | 251. Clyde, | |

BY HER SECOND HUSBAND.

252. Minnie-A,

89. INFANT,

only son of Orville and Sarah M. (Smalley) Frost; was

born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., about the year of 1844 or 45; died at the same place, soon after its birth.

90. SARAH M. BOYD,

youngest daughter of Orville and Sarah M. (Smalley) Boyd; was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., June 9, 1847; married James Fulton at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., May 27, 1874.

Sarah Mariah Frost, at the time of her mother's death, was about six weeks old; in a short time afterwards, she came to Penn Yan, N. Y., where she was living at the time of her marriage. She became a member of the Methodist church at Altay, in 1865 or 66, and united with the Presbyterian church at Seneca, N. Y., in 1874, of which she is now a member.

Her husband was in the Southern Rebellion; he enlisted in August of 1862, and was in the Battles of Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Martin's Ford, Bristow Station, Auburn and Wilderness. At the battle of Gettysburgh, he was wounded in the foot; and at the Wilderness, in the leg, and taken prisoner, and sent to Gordonville, and to Libby Prison for six months. They own a small farm, with fine surroundings at Stanley, N. Y., besides he holds a position, as "Mail Route Agent," upon the Northern Central Rail Road, between Canandaigua and Elmira, N. Y. His wounds he received in the army, makes him quite lame. Their family consist of one

CHILD.

253. Anna-M,

91. LEWIS BENNETT BOYD,

the oldest son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd; was born at Springport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 8, 1820; married Charity Cook at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Sept, 7, 1842.

Lewis went from the place of his birth,—with his parents—to Mt. Morris, then to Michigan, in 1835. He owns, and resides upon a farm near Fowlerville, in that State. In January of 1881, his wife—who was born Feb. 19, 1824—was taken suddenly ill with the "Putrid Erysipelas." Her disease was so violent, being taken with it on Thursday she died on the Saturday following, leaving two children, with her husband, to mourn her loss.

CHILDREN.

254. Justus-F,

255. Jerred,

92. JOHN N. BOYD,

the second son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born in Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 5, 1822; married Lucinda Holloway at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., in 1858.

John Nutt Boyd, went to Michigan with his father's family in 1835, and was living with them at the time of his marriage: he now lives, and owns a farm near Fowlerville, in that state. His wife was born in "York State," July 1, 1827; and she is a very pleasant, and social lady. Before going west, she lived for a time, with her parents in Livonia, N. Y.: they have no children.

94. HANNAH BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd; was born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1823; died at Howell, Livingston Co., Mich., March 9, 1872.

Hannah always resided at her father's household. Her last days were one of misery: for she had been troubled, for a number of years before she died, with consumption, which gradually gnawed her life away and swept her to an early tomb; yet through all of her suffering, she bore it in a calm and patient way.

94. NORMAN BOYD,

the third son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1825; married Rhoda E. Scofield at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Dec. 8, 1847.

Norman went from the place of his birth, with his parents, to Michigan, in 1835, and has since resided there. He now owns a farm near Cohoctah, where he is enjoying a farmers life. His wife was born Sept. 6, 1824; they have no children.

WILLIAM H. BOYD,

the fourth son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 4, 1828; married Matilda Curtis at Handy, Livingston Co., Mich., Dec. 27, 1864.

William Hiram, like his other brothers, is a farmer. He went from "York State," to Michigan, with his parents, when he was a small child.

His wife was born July 3, 1839, and their family consists of two

CHILDREN.

256. Bertrom-K,

257. Katie-B,

96. ELIZABETH BOYD,

the second daughter of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 6, 1830; married Lyman H. Dean at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Aug. 25, 1857.

Elizabeth's husband, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Detroit Conference of the State of Michigan. Since their marriage, they have resided where that conference has seen fit to locate them in that district. They have no children.

97. HENRY P. BOYD,

the fifth son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 16, 1832: married Elizabeth Briggs at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Oct. 19, 1862.

Henry Philip Boyd, was a small child at the time of his father's death; and after the same, he resided with his widowed mother, until his marriage, when he bought a farm of his own, near Cohoctah, upon which they now reside. His wife was born in 1843; they have no children.

98. ANGELINE BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 23, 1834.

Angeline has always remained single, and since her father's death, has been a staff for her mother, in her old age. She is a fine appearing woman, of a kind and good disposition; although she has failed upon some merit or other, in finding a partner in life, of which we trust, it was not her own fault. She and her mother now reside at Howell, Mich.

99. WILLIAM HENRY BOYD,

the youngest son of Justus and Almira (Nutt) Boyd: was born at Howell, Livingston Co., Mich., Sept. 26, 1836; died at the same place, with dysentery, Aug. 17, 1839.

100. ELIZABETH SARAH BOYD,

the only daughter of Hiram and Jane (McNinch) Boyd, was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1837; died at the same place, Feb. 12, 1840.

The death of my sister, was caused by brain fever. She was first taken with inflammation of the lungs, and for six days before she died, she became unconscious, not knowing those who were taking care of her. There was one remarkable incident connected with her death, which has always dwelt in my father and mother's memory. One evening,—a few days before she died—they were alone sitting beside the cradle, in which she lay asleep; there came from beneath the cradle, three distinct raps, in quick succession, as if some person had struck the floor with a heavy hammer, and then all was still. These raps were so loud, that they could have been distinctly heard all over the house, but the noise disturbed her not; from that hour, my mother gave up all hopes of her life, and just three weeks from that night, she passed away to her maker, and is buried in the little Cemetery, surrounded by the lands of her father.

101. BENNETT ROBERT BOYD,

the second son of Hiram and Jane (McNinch) Boyd; was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1841: married Elizabeth Jerome at the same place, July 1, 1866.

The occupation of my brother, through his past life, has been that of a farmer: although in the past few years—beside his farm labor—he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements. He is now one of the Proprietors of the "Boyd and Kuder Steam Cider Mill," situated in the northern part of his native town; in this mill, their work is more or less accomplished by steam machinery. In the war of the Southern Rebellion, he was one of the 26 men, drafted to fill a quota from the town; yet by good fortune, the town raised her number, by substitutes, and none had to go. His wife was the daughter of John and Mary (Bridges) Jerome; she was born near Lakeville, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1846; and at the time of her marriage, was living in Conesus, where her parents, had moved a few years previous. Their family consist of one

CHILD.

258. Mary-J

102. WILLIAM PHILIP BOYD,

the youngest son of Hiram and Jane (McNinch) Boyd; was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 26, 1849: married Mary Roach Allen at the same place, Sept. 28, 1870.

Readers of this "History of the Boyd Families, and Descendants," may look for a lengthy biographical sketch of his past life, as well, as the writer of the inclosed book. He fears when you peruse the same, you will be disappointed to find, that he has been a person, who in life has seen no higher then a common school education, and followed the daily toils of an humble farmer boys life. Kind nature has bestowed upon him, "a natural mechanical ability," which he has more or less developed, in a little shop, of his own, across the road from his father's house, which is filled mostly with tools of his manufacture. Therefore, the imperfections that may arise in this little volume, he would have you to bear in mind, that it was not written by a Yale Student, or from the pen of some high educated mind of a Daniel Webster, Payne, Franklin, Horace Greely, or some other noted men of our nation? but from the pen of a "farmer boy," who desires to preserve the record and history of his fore-fathers.

In January of 1875, he opened the first Job Printing Office in Conesus, and in the spring of that year, printed the first Town meeting tickets, that were ever printed in the Town; he has printed them, for both parties ever since. His printing presses are of his own make, and he has built five Rotary Job Printing Presses, within the past eight years, all for his own use.

His wife Mary R. Boyd, was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Ann (Thorpe) Allen, two old pioneers of Conesus; she was born in this Town, June 22, 1850, and was the second daughter of three sisters; her younger days, she spent in going to District School, until a few years before our marriage, which she spent in teaching the same. We are now residing with my parents, in the same household, where we have resided since our marriage; and with this sketch of "our" past life, we will dear friends, bid you adieu, by saying, like proud parents, we have one

CHILD.

259. Victor-H,

103. SARAH ANN LEWIS,

the oldest daughter of Addison B. and Harriett (Rich) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1823; married George Deinum at Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 4, 1841; died at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., July 9, 1851.

"Sally Ann," as she was properly called, resided with her parents up to the time of her marriage; not being personally acquainted with the family, I am unable to give a full history of them, more than to say, that they were farmers, and that they have always lived in Yates and Schuyler Counties, N. Y. Her death was caused by scrofula consumption. They had four

CHILDREN.

260. Francis-M,
261. Harriett,

262. Eliza-A,
263. Henry-L.

104. ADALINE LEWIS,

the second daughter of Addison B. and Harriett (Rich) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1824; married Edward Eddy at Dix, same county, Dec. 19, 1861.

We have no farther record of her, except they had two

CHILDREN.

264. Mary-L,

265. Seymour,

105. LIVA LEWIS,

the third daughter of Addison B. and Harriett (Rich) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 7, 1828; married Jeremiah Raplee at Dundee, same county, Nov. 14, 1875.

Liva's husband is a farmer, and they now reside at Himrods, N. Y. She is a very fine appearing woman; and to her I am indebted for the kindness, of furnishing me records of her father's family. Her history we have not in full. They have no children.

106. MARY LEWIS,

the fourth daughter of Addison B. and Harriett (Rich) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1830; married Azariah Finch at the same place, Jan. 1, 1853.

We have but a little history of Mary, who is better known to her friends, as "Polly." Her family are entire strangers to me, for I have never seen them. Her husband is a farmer, and they live in Yates,

Co., N. Y., and they have two

CHILDREN.

266. Livera,

267. Charles,

107. DAVID LEWIS,

the oldest son of Addison and Harriett (Rich) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 1, 1838; married Mary Spink

We have no history of him, only they had five

CHILDREN.

268. Elizabeth,

270. Frederick,

269. Carrie,

271. Minnie,

272. Addie.

108. JOSEPH M. LEWIS,

the second son of Addison and Harriett (Rich) Lewis: was born at Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1841 married Mary J. Ganung at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., ———

Joseph soon after his marriage, moved to Livonia Station, N. Y., where he now lives, and opened a Livery Stable, and is carrying on a prosperous business. In the Summer months, he is principally engaged in carrying passengers to and from the Conesus and Hemlock Lakes, which are now becoming noted as "Summer Resorts," for Tourists. His wife resided at Canadice, N. Y. at the time of their marriage; she was born Sept., 2, 1842; and a very fine and social lady; they have no children.

109. MORRIS B. LEWIS,

the oldest son of Addison and Mary (Coywell) Lewis: was born at Hurd's Corners, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1846; died at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., with congestion of the brain, June 18, 1854.

110. EMMA LEWIS,

the only daughter of Addison and Mary (Coywell) Lewis: was born at Hurd's Corners, Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 1, 1848; married Charles A. Smith at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1868.

Emma at the age of two years, went with her parents, from the place of her birth, to Barrington, N. Y., where she was living at the time of her marriage. In 1869, her husband and her, moved to what is called "Mt. Washington," Schuyler Co. N. Y., where they purchased a farm and resided on the same, until in April of 1880, when they moved to Hammondsport, N. Y., where they are now engaged in grape culture. They have two

CHILDREN.

273. Edwin-C

274. Frank-A.

111. FRANK W. LEWIS,

the youngest son of Addison and Mary (Coywell) Lewis: was born at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., April 26, 1850; married Josephine Heminway at Starkey, same county, Aug. — 1871.

Frank after his marriage, took up his residence at Dundee, N. Y. Here his wife died with consumption in 1880, and he soon afterwards went to Hornellsville,—same state—where he now resides, following the occupation of a Fireman upon the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, between that place, and Susquehanna, Pa. They had two

CHILDREN.

275. Emma-G,

276. Infant Son,

112. MARIAH LEWIS,

the oldest daughter of Harry and Eliza (Winfield) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1825; married Elisha D. Cole at Jerusalem, same county, April 15, 1846.

Mariah and her husband went from the place of their marriage to Ohio, and then to Clinton, Iowa, where he first followed farming for an occupation, and then Rail Roding. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1819; died at Clinton, Iowa, June 2, 1877. They had one

CHILD.

277. William-R,

113. WILLIAM W. LEWIS,

the oldest son of Harry and Eliza (Winfield) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1828; married Maryette Willett at Jerusalem, same county, Jan. — 1849; died at Weaverville, Trinity Co., Cal., June 30, 1860.

William had the misfortune of being separated from his wife by death, soon after his marriage. This transpired at Jerusalem, N. Y., February 19, 1850, from child-birth of their only daughter, who now lives at Clinton, Ia. Soon after her death, he went to Ohio, for a short time, and then he took a drove of cattle, by the over-land route, to California. From here he soon went to the mines, where he remained until about two months before he died. His disease was inflammatory rheumatism, and feeling bad, he concluded he would go to Weaverville, same state, until he should become better. Here his disease went to his heart, and in a few days, he past away, leaving one

CHILD.

278. Ettie,

114. JOHN LEWIS,

the second son of Harry and Eliza (Winfield) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1829; married Sarah Crouthers at Jerusalem, same county, Feb. 11, 1851.

John, since his marriage, has resided the most of the time at Penn Yan, N. Y. Here in 1880, he purchased a large real estate, from Robert Bonnar—proprietor of the “New York Ledger”—who held a mortgage upon the same, given to him by Leon Lewis, a noted writer for that paper, for the amount of \$21,000. John purchased the same for a little over \$7,000, consisting of fine buildings, and one of the finest sites in the village. He is a large person, and a fine financial overseer. They have two

CHILDREN.

279. Mary,

280. Ida-B,

115. EMELJNE LEWIS,

the second daughter of Harry and Eliza (Winfield) Lewis: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1833; married Simeon Haynes at Camden, Larien Co., Ohio, April 2, 1854.

Emeline and her husband, now lives at St. John, Mich., where I believe they are farmers. I wrote several letters to them, but never received a reply; all the information I have, is from her father, and that they had four

CHILDREN.

281. Martin-R,

283. Frank,

282. Mary-E,

284. Harriett,

116. HANNAH J. LEWIS,

the third daughter of Harry and Eliza (Winfield) Lewis; was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1839; married Frank Campbell at Napoleon, Jackson Co., Mich., Dec. 13, 1858.

Hannah resided with her parents until her marriage, and after that her husband and her, commenced their married life, first at Camden, Ohio, where they resided for eighteen years, then to Clarkville, same state, for four years more, and in the year of 1880, moved and purchased a farm near Rochester, Ohio, where they now reside. Her husband was born at Watertown, N. Y., April 6, 1835; he served in Company A. 196 Ohio Regiment, through the last year of the war of the Southern Rebellion; but in regard to the active service he was in, we are unable to say. Their family consists of seven

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 285. Clara-A, | 288. Sarah-A |
| 286. Eliza-J, | 289. Hannah-J, |
| 287. Harry-A, | 290. Ines-J, |
| 291. Francis-M, | |

117. SARAH A. LEWIS,

the fourth daughter of Harry and Eliza (Windfield) Lewis: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co. N. Y., Oct. 23, 1843: married A. E. Flickinger at Grass Lake, Jackson Co. Mich., April 5, 1865.

Sarah at the age of seventeen, or in the year of 1860, commenced the vocation of school teaching, which she followed for a period of five years. Her husband and her after their marriage, went to Ohio, and resided their for four years, and then went to St. John, Mich. until 1873, when they went back to Ohio, and took up their residence at a place called Chicago Junction, where they now reside, and at this place her husband is by trade, a carpenter. They have three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 292. Issie-L, | 293. Ettie-E, |
| 294. Edwin-E, | |

118. JAMES LEWIS,

the youngest son of Harry and Eliza (Windfield) Lewis; was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1845: married Sarah Salesburgh at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich., June — 1862.

James now resides at Jackson Mich., where he is following the occupation of a Hotel keeper. His wife was born in England, and they have three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 295. John-B, | 296. Edward-M, |
| 297. Claude-F. | |

119. LEVI COYKENDALL,

the oldest son of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 14, 1823; married Francine Hoppough at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., — 17, 1842.

Levi through his younger days, resided with his parents at Canadice, N. Y.; his wife was also born at the same place; they resided here for a few years, and then moved to Hemlock Lake—a few miles distant—and resided upon her father's farm, for a few years longer, and then purchased a farm upon Bald-hill (in the town of Canadice), where they now reside. They have three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 298. Elizabeth-H, | 299. Fora-F, |
| 300. Ella, | |

120. LEAH COYKENDALL,

the oldest daughter of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall; was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1825; married Frederick D. Hoppough at the same place, Feb. 23, 1843.

Leah's husbands occupation, was that of a farmer; they resided about one-half mile south of Canadice Corners, N. Y. The few last years of his life, was one of misery, from inflammatory rheumatism, which ended his useful days Oct. 29, 1876; Age, 52 years. She is now keeping house for her father upon the Old Homestead. They had eight

CHILDREN.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 301. John, | 305. Sarah-M, | |
| 302. Margery, | 306. Adaline, | } Twins. |
| 303. Emory, | 307. Adalade, | |
| 304. Mary-E, | 308. Lewis, | |

121. HANNAH M. COYKENDALL.

the second daughter of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall; was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 22, 1827; married John Winfield at the same place, Dec. 16, 1847.

Soon after their marriage, they first commenced keeping house at Canadice, N. Y., where they resided until January of 1860, when they went west and bought a farm near Leoni, Mich, where they now reside. Her husband was born at Starkey, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1826; he came to Ontario County, a short time before their marriage. They have had seven

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 309. Sarah-M, | 312. John-F, |
| 310. Harrison-J | 313. Herbert, |
| 311. Mary-J, | 314. Wilber-J. |
| 315. Asa-L, | |

122. ZILLA R. COYKENDALL,

the third daughter of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coydendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1829; married Asa Hartson at Scottsville, Monroe, Co., N. Y., March 4, 1849.

Zilla Rebecca, lived with her parents up to the time of her marriage, and then her husband and her commenced a farmers life, upon a farm in Livonia, N. Y. Soon afterwards they purchased another farm, about one mile south of Canadice Corners, where they have resided since. Her health for a few years past, has been poorly, from inflammatory rheumatism, which deprived her of the use of her limbs, and she became a helpless invalid: yet through all of her sufferings, she never complained: and to day—we are glad to say—she has partly recovered. Her husband has been engaged—besides his farming—in the Hop culture, with good success. Their family consists of three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 316. Alice, | 317. Emma-J, |
| 318. Annetta, | |

123. HARVEY COYKENDALL,

the second son of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall; was born at Canadice, Ontario Co. N. Y., July 19, 1833; married Phœbe Winfield at Jackson City, Jackson Co., Mich., June 18, 1867.

Harvey resided with his parents, until the breaking out of the South-

ern Rebellion, when he enlisted in the 104th. Regiment of New York State Volunteers, and was assigned to the ambulance corps, to which that regiment belonged; in the same he served honorably through the war. After remaining at home a short time, he went to Jackson City, Mich., where he purchased a farm, upon which he now resides. They have two

CHILDREN.

319. Jane,

320. Frank,

124. MARY ANN COYKENDALL,

the fourth daughter of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1836; married Bradford Hoppough at Hobeoye, same county, Sept. 26, 1859.

Mary Ann, and her husband commencing keeping house in Canadice, soon after their marriage, upon a farm that her husband owned. From there, they went near Rochester, N. Y.,—after selling their farm here—and bought another, which in a few years, they sold, and then purchased one, at Henrietta, N. Y., where they now reside. Her husband deals extensively in live stock, beside his farm labor, which he readily sells, to the Rochester market. Their family consists of two

CHILDREN.

321. Florance-A,

322. Roy,

125. HIRAM JOSEPH COYKENDALL,

the youngest son of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1840; died at Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., Mar. 6, 1862.

As soon as Hiram became a young man, he went West, and at the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, he enlisted in Company K., 7th. Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Captain H. C. Nelson. Soon after his enlistment, his regiment was ordered to Camp Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he was soon taken with black measles, and died, and is buried at that place.

There is one remarkable incident connected with his death, that was given to me, by his mother, a short time before she died: and is as follows:

Hiram when he left his home, left behind him a large dog, which he thought a great amount of, and was his constant companion in his daily

toils. This dog was accustomed to sleep upon the floor, by his bedside at night. After he went away, the old dog was allowed the same resting place. The night Hiram died, the dog walked the floor of the chamber, all night long: they did all they could to pacify him, and when some member of the family would scold him, he would stop walking, and gaze into their faces with a pitiful look, as if wishing to tell them something, and then hanging his head, commenced walking back and forth, across the chamber again.

Morning at last came: and the old dog came down stairs, went to the window, raised himself up, placed his paws upon the window-sill, gazed out on the surroundings, then gave a low pitiful howl, then returned to the other side of the room, and laid down, where he remained through the day, refusing to be comforted.

Hiram's mother knew too well the meaning of this omen: and in a few days, there came by mail, a letter from his Captain, bearing to them the sad intelligence, that he had gone to his maker, surrounded only by his comrades, to cheer and comfort him. He was loved by all that knew him.

126. CELINA JANE COYKENDALL,

the youngest daughter of Joel and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848; died at the same place, Dec. 26, 1866.

It was my fortune to see her a few days before she died; although it filled my heart with sorrow, to hear the agonizing cough of consumption, that had nearly consumed her form: yet she was calm, and mild until the last. She was a tall slender girl, of a fine disposition: and is buried in the little cemetery, one mile east of her father's house.

127. HARLEM LEWIS,

the oldest son of Merritt and Sally (Lewis) Coykendall: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1833: married Mary Jane Rapalee at Milo, same county, Oct. 11, 1857.

We have but a little of his past history. His occupation is a farmer, and they live at Ovid, Mich., where they moved a few years ago. They have two

CHILDREN.

323. Edward,

324. Edwin,

128. JOEL LEWIS,

the second son of Merritt and Sally (Coykendall) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co. N. Y., Dec. 24, 1835; married Melissa Van Gordon at Barrington, same county, Feb. 11, 1859.

Joel lived for a time at Barrington, N. Y., where he was a large farmer. At this place, he held many prominent Town offices. He sold his farm here a few years ago, and moved to Wayne, N. Y., and with his brother, purchased a Hotel, and there they now reside. His family consists of two

CHILDREN.

325. George,

326. Ida,

129. MARY JANE LEWIS,

the only daughter of Merritt and Sally (Coykendall) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1837; married Nelson Hall at the same place, Feb. 2, 1859.

Mary's husband's occupation is that of a farmer, and they have always resided in the town of Starkey, near the present village of Dundee, N. Y. She has been very kind to furnish me with what record I have of her father's family. Her family consisted of four

CHILDREN.

327. Fremont-A,

329. Sarah,

328. Ida-A

330. Mary-A

130. MARK LEWIS,

the third son of Merritt and Sally (Coykendall) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1839; died at the same place, Feb. 20, 1844.

131. DENNIS LEWIS,

the youngest son of Merritt and Sally (Coykendall) Lewis; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1841; married Millie Coykendall at the same place, ——— 1865.

They live at Wayne, N. Y., and he is a partner with his brother, in a Hotel at that place. We can not say whether they have any children or not, as we could get no record of them.

132. MERENDA SHANNON,

the oldest daughter of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1830; married James Lossler at Penn Yan, same County, Jan. 6, 1848.

Merenda's husband, follows the occupation of a farmer, upon a farm near Ovid, Michigan, where they went several years ago. Not being personally acquainted with them, we are unable to give a full history of them. They have one

CHILD.

331. Sillias-L,

133. LEWIS SHANNON,

the oldest son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 14, 1832; married Caroline Winfield at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1854.

Lewis in his younger days was a farmer, and resided with his parents, at the place of his birth; but, as soon as he reached the age of twenty, he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until his marriage, when he and his wife went to Jackson, Michigan, where he now owns, and carries on what is known as the Corget Butchery Establishment, at that place. They have four

CHILDREN.

332. Susan-L,

334. Hulda-T,

333. Mary-E,

335. D. L,

134. HENRY N. SHANNON,

the second son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1834: married Matilda W. Kelsey at Central City, Colo., March 19, 1862.

Henry Newton Shannon, in a letter to me, dated July 22, 1882, in reference to his past life says: "I am a Native of New York State: was raised upon a farm, and received a Common School Education: at the age of twenty, went to Wisconsin, and for five years, engaged in various pursuits; in 1859, went to Kansas for one year, then to Colorado and located at Central City, and engaged in mining, with success for five years more, and then moved into the Valley, and engaged in farming and stock-raising: spent the year of 1879, at the Mines: moved in 1878, to Denver City, where I am now engaged in Real-Estate business." His wife was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., Sept. 1, 1840

They have no children, except an adopted child, named Charles B. Redus Shannon, born at Denver, Colo., Dec. 27, 1879.

135. MINERVA SHANNON,

the second daughter of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Tyrone, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1836; married Michael B. Wisner at Himrods, Yates Co., N. Y., April 17, 1853.

The following letter received from Minerva, April 5, 1882, will explain more fully her past life, than we can otherwise give: although it was a private letter to me, I trust the writer will take no offence in the publication of the same, as many of her friends have made various inquiries of me in regard to the descendants of her mother's family.

DEAR COUSIN:

Yours of March 28th, has been received, and the contents noted, of which I hasten to reply: the information it gave me, afforded me as much pleasure, as it would to have received a small fortune. I did not have any reason of knowing, that a family by the name of Boyd—relatives of mine—existed. When I was quite young, I heard of the death of Uncle Robert Boyd, and a faint recollection of something being mentioned, of an old house-keeper, in his will, but never knew he had any descendants. I have often wished, that I could know something of the genealogy of my family. My Mother died, when her children were quite young; my Father, remarried a lady, whom the relatives, were not friendly with; and consequently, we had but little opportunity to learn any thing concerning the pedigree of our family: I have never known anything concerning my Grand-father, on my fathers side: or of my mother's father, or my mother's antecedents.

As I have no talent in writing history—in fact I dislike the pen—but will give you some outlines, and you may shape them as you wish. And as I say, I do not like the pen: but I love the skies, fields, ardens, meadows, flocks and herds, and like the child, whose “fostered parents, are God and Nature.” ’Tis said “that Birth place is secondary parentage, and transmits character:” New York State, is a grand old State, and I love to think of my advent into the world, so high upon one of its hills—God's mountains—in Tyrone, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1836. My parents moved from there to Yates County, N. Y., in 1838, where

my mother died Feb. 12, 1846, leaving a family of seven children; I was the fourth child, and nine years of age at the time of her death. My father soon married a Lady, whom to us, was not very prepossessing in her ways: she soon informed us, "that children, were more expense than profit." T'was then our happy childhood days ended: of what should have been the greatest and freshest spot in lifes memory, was then blighted. Had I been less sensitive, and more independent, and spent my time in healthful thoughts and study, instead of murmuring and repining over my misfortune, I should have had a better education, and capable of doing more good in this world; but life is made up of failures and mistakes: my greatest failure, that has caused me much sorrow, is my education.

After our marriage, or in October of 1854, we moved to Elmira, N. Y., and in November of 1855, we emigrated to what was called the "far off west," and settled in the little village of Columbus, Wisconsin. Here in 1860, I became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained here for twenty-three years.

In August of 1861, my husband—who was born in Warren Co., N. J., August 8., 1828—enlisted in the war of Southern Rebellion; he was commissioned Second Lieut., in the 7th. Wisconsin Infantry, and with his regiment, sent to Washington, D. C., where he remained until the Fall of 1862. On the 12th. day of April of that year, I received the news that my husband was dangerously ill at Washington; and as soon as I received the news, I immediately started for that place; yet I carried great burdens of anxiety upon my mind, on the account of the war, and the sudden death of our little girl, Carrie (who died April 10, 1862),—and with the care of my baby, only three months old—I was prostrated with weakness, and was obliged to stop at my father-in-law's, on my way through Yates Co., N. Y., where I remained for two weeks, and then proceeded to Washington, and found my husband convalescent: he resigned his commission, and with me, we returned to Columbus, again in October of that year.

As soon as my husband recovered his health, he was offered a Captain's commission, which he accepted and raised a company of Cavalry, and joined the 4th. Regiment of Wisconsin Cavalry, then stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In the summer of 1865, his health again failed him, and he returned home on a furlough; and in the fall he was mustered out of service, with a broken constitution, never to enjoy good health again.

In the Spring of 1866, my husband purchased a Livery Stable at Columbus, which soon became distasteful to us, and a ruinous place for boys. So in the fall of 1879, we sold the same, and in September of that year, my husband, myself and family, started upon a journey by overland route for Nebraska, and settled upon a Prairie farm in Salem County, of that State. Upon our farm, there were no improvements: nor even stone, stick or shrub, that would shelter a chick. We found shelter for the winter, and as the spring opened, we built us a farm house and moved into it: we then built us a barn, and set out a timber-lot, and now have several hundred fruit and ornamental trees growing: and to look out upon the groves and orchards, as they are putting out their green foliage, I almost imagine it to resemble the garden of Eden: it has been an Eden to me: for the last four years, has been the happiest years of my life: as I have spent them here on this farm, where I have loved to watch everything that grows. There is something beautiful, grand and inspiring about "Pioneer Life:" if we have only planted the trees and broken the sod, we have done some good in this world. Although I have loved my old home, the land of my birth: yet I loved the far West better. The people of the State of New York are measured by the abundance of things they possess; the Western people, measure persons, by their moral worth. * * * *

From your affectionate Cousin,

MRS MINERVA WISNER.

Crete, Neb., April 5, 1882.

Minerva's husband's occupation in his younger days, was that of a stone-mason. They have one adopted daughter, whom they have named Della Wisner, who was born Feb. 12, 1864, and was six years old at the time she went to live with them. From a photograph that Mrs Wisner sent me, shows her to be a fine looking Lady: while her life has been filled with many trials and tribulations, we now hope she has found a good harbor, after the storm. They have three

CHILDREN.

336. Carrie-S,

337 Elsworth-M,

338- Frank-M,

136. MARTHA SHANNON.

the third daughter of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1839: married George Smith at Dundee, same county, ——— 1858: died at San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 16, 1859.

Soon after her marriage, she and her husband went to San Francisco. On the Night of November 16, 1859, is known as the night of the great fire of that City. At this time, they were living upon one of the faded streets: and as soon the fire reached them, it drove them from place to place, for a spot of safety. While in the midst of this great turmoil and excitement, and the exposure in the street, she was taken sick, and for want of care and comforts of life, she lived but a few hours, and died amidst these frightful scenes, with no one except her husband, to care for her.

137. JOHN E. SHANNON,

the third son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1841: married Addie McGuire at Oakdale, Antelope Co., Neb., ——— 1866.

John Emery Shannon, resided in Yates County N. Y., until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion, when he enlisted to the service of his country; at Elmira, N. Y., in July of 1861, and served for four years. Within this time he was taken prisoner by the Rebels, and was confined for nine months in Libby prison: where he suffered all the cruelties, hardships and horrors of a prison life, and at the time of his release, he had almost become an idiot. His form was a mere skeleton, and so weak, that he was almost unable to move. At the present time he has nearly recovered. Soon after his release, he went to Oakdale, Neb., where he is now a herdsman and farmer. They have three

CHILDREN.

339. 340. 341. Their names unknown to us.

138. MYRON Q. SHANNON,

the fourth son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 17, 1843: died at Denver City, Colo., ———

Myron, when at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the army in which he

served honorably for four years. In one of the battles, he was wounded by the concussion of a Canon ball, and died after five years of terrible suffering. His home was with his brother Henry at Denver City, where he went soon after the war.

139. HARVEY SHANNON,

the fifth son of James and Susan M. (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1846: died at the same place, Feb. 12, 1846.

At the time of his death, he was but two days old, and died two hours before his Mother's death.

140. CLAYTON LEWIS,

the oldest son of James M. and Bolinda (Semans) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1834: married Nancy A. Taylor at Torry, same county, March — 1863.

Clayton after their marriage, first commenced keeping house at Torry, N. Y., in what was known as the "old Jemina Wilkenson House," once the home of the noted society, called "the Friends." Here they resided for one year, and then purchased a farm near the same place, where they staid for five years. In 1871, they went to Shepardsville, Mich., where his wife—who was the daughter of Philip Taylor, and was born at Dresden, N. Y., July 1, 1834—was suddenly taken sick, and died at Ovid, (Mich.) Sept. 10, 1882. After her death, her remains were brought back and buried at Penn Yan, N. Y. They had no children.

141. JOHN E. LEWIS,

the second son of James M. and Bolinda (Semans) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1836.

John still remains single, and resides with his parents in Yates Co., N. Y. In 1865, he was appointed a clerk in the 3d. Auditor Office, in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., where he remained for eleven years, or until 1876, when he returned home, and bought the interest of his brothers, in the old Homestead, a couple of miles south of Penn Yan, upon the shore of the Keuka Lake. John is a fine pensman, with a good education, and stands high in society.

142. ROBERT B. LEWIS,

the youngest son of James M. and Bolinda (Semans) Lewis : was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1844 : married Mary J. Hayes at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1868.

Robert remained at home until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion : he enlisted on Dec. 20, 1863 in Company L, 14th. Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, for three years, or doing the war. He served under Captain Charles H. Houghtons, and was with his regiment, through the memorial battle of Petersburg, and other noted battles of the war. At the battle of Petersburg, for noted service, he was promoted to the rank of corporal, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1865. After returning home he soon married the above Lady, and moved upon a farm at Bluff Point, on the Keuka Lake, where they resided for three years, and then moved to Penn Yan where they now reside. They have two

CHILDREN.

342. Maud,

343. Infant,

143. CHARLES G. LEWIS,

the oldest son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann (Ayers) Lewis : was born at Tyrone, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1835 : married Emma J. Morgan at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1866.

Charles remained at home, until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion of 1861, when he enlisted in Company E., 23d Regiment, New York Infantry, under the command of Col. Huffman and Captain Dingleday : he remained with his regiment until 1863, when he was taken with the typhoid fever, and sent home and discharged.

As soon as he recovered, or in the Summer of 1863, he re-enlisted in the 33d. New York Battery, and served honorably for the remainder of the war.

After he came home, he went to Canadice to reside. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Morgan, daughter of John Morgan of that place : a very estimable young Lady, whom he married. They remained here a short time, and then bought a small place at Benton N. Y., where they were living at the time of her death, which transpired February 11, 1877. Him and his children now resides with his parents. They had two

CHILDREN.

344. Hattie-A,

345. George-W,

144. AGNES A. LEWIS,

the only daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann (Ayers) Lewis: was born at Tyrone, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 9, 1837.

Agnes has been the main staff of her parents in their old age; and now since her father's death, resides with her mother at Benton, N. Y. In preparing these records, she has been one of my most influential friends; for, she being more acquainted with the different families, then I was, she has given me much valuable assistance. The past two years, she has been unable to write, on account of the erysipelas in her hand, which has caused her much pain; but she is now improving.

145. WILSON A. LEWIS,

the second son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann (Ayers) Lewis: was born at Tyrone, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 15, 1838: died in the camp of the union army at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.

Wilson, as soon as he became of age, went to Manchester, Mich., where in August of 1862, he enlisted in Company B., 20th, Regiment of Infantry of that State, under the command of Captain Allen, of that place. His regiment was first sent to Petersburg, Va., where he came near losing his life, by the bursting of a shell, which came so close, as to singe his hair; but he kept on with his company, and took the place. From here he went with his regiment to Knoxville, Tenn., where they were engaged for several days in hard fought battles. After this, they were employed in building entrenchments, and as they were at work, the rebels came upon them from the opposite side, which compelled him with his company, to rush on to battle. His Captain soon saw by his countenance that he was unfit for duty, he ordered him on the sick list, and sent him back. This was the last seen of him alive; and when some of his comrades went to his tent, they found him dead in his blanket. His death was caused by over-exertion and exposure, without a single hand to soothe his dying head, and his last resting place is by the side of his comrades, who had gone before him, at Knoxville, Tenn.

146. ELI LEWIS,

the third son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann (Ayers) Lewis; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1840; married Sarah C. Washburn at Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1873.

Eli remained at home, until the war of 1861; being an orderly sergeant in the New York State Militia, he with his company, was ordered to Elmira, N. Y., for one-hundred days, to guard Rebel prisoners. He was sent several times south as a guard over "Bounty Jumpers." Upon one of these times, he was offered \$500, by one of these men, if he would turn his back long enough, to allow him a chance to escape; but, being loyal to his country, he refused the offer with a scorn, and landed his charge safely at Washington. After his marriage, he bought a farm in Benton, where they now reside. His health for the past year has been quite poorly; they have no children.

147. FRANK E. LEWIS,

the youngest son of Thomas J. and Sarah Ann (Ayers) Lewis; was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1848; married Mary H. Washburn at Canandaigua, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1866; died at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1874.

Frank, soon after his marriage, went and lived and worked his father-in-law's farm at Reed's Corners, N. Y.: then after a time moved to Benton, and lived with his own father's family, where he was residing at the time of his death. He was a fine young man, and loved by all that knew him. His death was caused by spinal fever, and was taken on the 19th of the month, and the disease was so rapid, that on the 22d. he breathed his last. His widow, since his death, has remarried and now lives at Reed's Corners, N. Y. They had no children.

148. EUGENE LEWIS,

the only son of Hiram M. and Charlotte J. (Merritt) Lewis; was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1851; married Georgiana Owens, at the same place, Sept. 6, 1874.

Eugene's occupation is that of a farmer, and resides upon a farm left him by his father, in Milo, at the time of his death. I saw him and his wife, in the Summer of 1881; they were then living with his widowed mother, who at that time, was lying at the point of death with consumption. I found them to be a very fine couple, and the kind courtesy they shown me at that time. I shall never forget; they have

no children.

149. DELZORA LEWIS,

only daughter of Hiram M. and Charlotte J. (Merritt) Lewis: was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., May 10, 1954; died at the same place, with dipthera, June 19, 1864.

150. EMMET SHANNON,

the only son of Harrison and Merenda (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., June 24, 1845: died at Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1845.

151. MARY SHANNON,

only daughter of Harrison and Merenda (Lewis) Shannon: was born at Starkey, Yates Co. N. Y., Dec. 19. 1856; married Spencer R. Harpending at Dundee, same county, Oct. 21, 1870.

Mary and her husband now reside at Dundee, N. Y. He was born at that place, Nov. 7, 1846: and is a merchant by occupation: they have had two

CHILDREN.

346. Infant Boy,

347. Harry-S.

152 EMMET RAPALEE,

the oldest son of Joshua and Hannah (Lewis) Rapalee: was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1845; died at the same place with scarlet fever, Feb. 25, 1854.

153. LEWIS RAPALEE,

the second son of Joshua and Hannah (Lewis) Rapalee: was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y. Oct. 28, 1848; died at the same place, Feb. 24, 1854.

154. VIOLA M. RAPALEE,

the oldest daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Lewis) Rapalee: was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., May 6, 1851; married Emmet Burgess at St. John, Clinton Co., Mich., Feb. 20, 1867.

Viola May's husband's occupation, is that of a head-sawyer in a saw-mill at Muir, Mich., where they now reside. They have had four

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 348. Emma-M, | 350. Infant, |
| 349. Ezra-R, | 351. Lula, |

155. MARENDA RAPALEE,

the second daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Lewis) Rapalee: was born at Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., May 26, 1853: married J. V. Fulkerson at Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., Dec. 8, 1870.

Marenda's husband's occupation, is that of a lumber dealer at Ovid, Mich. They have had six

CHILDREN.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| 352. Lillie, | 354. Jessie, | } Twins. |
| 353. Ruth, | 355. Infant, | |
| 356. 357. Twins. | | |

156. EZRA RAPALEE,

the third son of Joshua and Hannah (Lewis) Rapalee; was born at Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., Aug. 29, 1858: died at the same place with lung disease, June 4, 1861.

157. CHARLES B. CURTIS,

the only son of Samuel F. and Amelia (Boyd) Curtis; was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1827: married 1st. Hannah Augusta Adams at Northville, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865: 2nd. Isabell Douglass at New York City, Aug. 23, 1876.

Charles was sent to school at Penn Yan, in his child-hood days; and, when he became old enough, he entered Hamilton College, of the State of New York, where he graduated, and on leaving the same, had conferred upon him, the degree of Master of Arts. Upon his returning home, he commenced the study of law at Penn Yan, and finished the same at Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the Bar, in 1850.

At the breaking out the war of 1861, he entered the army, and served as Captain in the 57th. Regiment, New York Volunteers, and resigned his commission and returned home in 1863: he is now a commission merchant, in New York City.

His first wife was the daughter of Darius Adams of Northville, N. Y.: died at the same place with child-birth, Feb. 14, 1867: his second

wife, was the daughter of Andrew E. Douglass, of New York City. By his first wife, they had one child: and by his second wife, they have three children.

CHILDREN BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

358. Infant,

CHILDREN BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

359. Ellicott-D,

360. Charles- B,

361. Isabell-W,

158. ALMEDA WEAVER,

the oldest daughter of Hugh and Alzada (Frost) Weaver: was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., July 14, 1842: married L. B. Knox at Havana, same county, Feb. 16, 1862.

Almeda's husband's occupation is that of a miller, and they now reside at Havana, N. Y.

159. ALZADA WEAVER,

the second daughter of Hugh and Alzada (Frost) Weaver: was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., ———

Alzada's occupation is a dress-maker, and resides with her sister at Havana, N. Y.

160. JOHN WILLOVER,

the oldest son of William and Mesenda (Frost) Willover: was born at Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1835: married Ida Norton at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., ———

John is a lumber dealer at Salamanca, N. Y., where he now resides. They have no children.

161. ELI M. WILLOVER,

the second son of William and Mesenda (Frost) Willover: was born at Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1837: married Emma Lettell at Altay, same county, Oct. 30 1866.

The occupation of Eli, is that of a farmer, and now resides with his Father-in-law, upon a farm near Altay, N. Y. They have two

CHILDREN.

362. Mary-E,

163. Blanche,

162. HARVEY F. WILLOVER,

the third son of William and Mesenda (Frost) Willover; was born at Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1839; married Sarah Jane Dusbessie at South Bradford, Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1863.

Harvey, soon after their marriage, first commenced keeping house at Altay, then to Montesees where he resided for one year; then to Senoa, and then to Tyrone, N. Y., where he now resides in the occupation of farming. In 1864, he enlisted at Bath, N. Y., in company H, 189th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, for one year. He was mustered into the United States Service at Elmira, Sept. 14, 1864, and belonged to the 2nd Brigade, and 5th Army Corps, and was mustered out of service near Washington, D. C., May 30, 1865. He participated in the battles of Hatch's Run, Boydtown Plank Road, Gravelly Run and Five Forks, and served in them all with honor. They have one

CHILD.

364. Louie-F,

163. MYRON WILLOVER,

the fourth son of William and Mesenda (Frost) Willover; was born at Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., June 13, 1842; married Eliza McIntise at the same place, April 8, 1872; died at Wayne, same county, May 9, 1872.

Myron's married life was of short duration: for it was cut short by consumption just one month from the above date. His wife has since remarried, and now lives at Bradford Hollow, N. Y.

164. EDWARD S. ROSS, }
165. AUGUSTUS ROSS, } Twins,

the oldest sons of William and Terressa (Frost) Ross: was born at Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1836. Augustus, died at the same place in Infancy.

Edward now resides with his parents at Reading, N. Y.: he is a young man of fine appearance and jovial disposition.

166. HYATT C. ROSS,

the third son of William and Terressa (Frost) Ross: was

born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., July 16, 1840: married Ellen Archer at the same place, Feb. 3, 1869.

Hyatt soon after his marriage, went west to Iowa and remained for one summer, and returned back to his native place, and their rented a farm, upon which they now reside. They have no children

167. LOUISE ROSS,

the oldest daughter of William and Teressa (Frost) Ross; was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 9, 1846.

Louise still remains at home and is single. My wife and I made them a visit in the Summer of 1881, and found her to be a very fine lady, of good appearance and kind disposition.

168. SARAH ROSS,

the youngest daughter of William and Teressa (Frost) Ross: was born at Reading Center, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Aug., 22, 1847: married C. M. Sawyer at the same place, Nov. 30, 1864: died at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1873.

Sarah and her husband soon after their marriage, went to live with her husband's parents at Starkey, N. Y. Here soon afterward, "domestic difficulty" arose between them, and they became separated, she going to Dundee, and there to support herself, she became a dress-maker, and followed that occupation until she died.

At the time of her death, she was taken on Saturday noon with spinal mængetus, and on Wednesday morning following, she quietly passed away to her maker, ending the days once filled by the sun-shine of life, but—it is said—"cast into bitterness, by the one she had pledged herself to love.

She was a young lady of very fair complexion and fine form, as shown to me by a life size picture of her, that hangs in her mother's parlor, who mourns her loss: and the same denotes that without doubt she must have have been of good disposition, and borne down to an early grave, by an unhappy marriage.

169. WILLIAM D. BOYD,

the oldest son of Harvey C. and Mercy (Peck) Boyd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Aug. 8, 1838: married Sarah A. Warner at Sylvan, same county, June 27, 1866.

William Darwin, remained at home until his marriage, and then commenced their married life upon a farm near Sylvan Center. He then after a short time, sold the same, and purchased a saw-mill in the south part of the town: and after owning this a short time, he exchanged the same for property at Carson City, Mich., where he now resides. He has held the office of town-treasurer once or twice, and also belongs to the "Masonic Order." His wife was the daughter of Jerred Warner a Methodist minister: by whom he has two

CHILDREN.

365. Charles-J

366. Elba-H,

170. ORLANDO A. BOYD,

the second son of Harvey C. and Mercy (Peck) Boyd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 2, 1841.

Orlando has always remained single, and for a time, held his property in partnership with his brothers, until a few years ago, when they dissolved the same, and he returned home and now resides with his parents. His health for the past few years has been very poor, from the effect of dyspepsia.

171. MERRITT BOYD,

the third son of Harvey C. and Mercy (Peck) Boyd; was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 19, 1844; married Mary Glover at the same place, Feb. 27, 1873.

Merritt resided at home until he was twenty-one, or in 1861, when he and his brother Orlando, purchased a hotel at Sylvan Center, and then shortly after a grist-mill at the same place, and carried on both branches together. A short time afterwards, they took their younger brother Homer in with them, and then added the mercantile business to their firm, and at the same time conducted their father's farm. This partnership existed for about seven years, when they dissolved the same, and Merritt then went to Francisco (same state), and bought grain for nearly two years, then went to Grass Lake, and became one of the firm of Boyd, Branch & Newfang, in the "Merchantile Business," for three years longer, and then dissolved partnership, and entered into the mill business, one-mile north of that place. His wife was a widow lady

before their marriage, and a daughter of Lorren Grover : and they have three

CHILDREN.

367. Lewis-G,

368. Edith,

369. Infant,

172. HOMER C. BOYD,

the youngest son of Harvey C. and Mercy (Peck) Boyd : was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1849 ; married Loretta Russell at Sylvan, Washtenaw Co., Mich., June 27, 1877.

Homer lived at home until he entered into partnership with his brothers. Soon after dissolving the same, he went home and lived with his parents, where they now reside in the pursuit of a farmer's life. His wife was the daughter of a widow lady of Schoharie Co., N. Y. : and at the time of their marriage, was visiting friends in Michigan. They have no children.

173. HENRY WALTER KETCHAM,

the oldest son of Abel and Phoebe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham : was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., April 11, 1847 : married Rhoda Stewart at Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1874.

Henry is a farmer, and now lives at Benton, N. Y. They have one

CHILD.

370. Walter-A,

174. SOPHIA KETCHAM,

the oldest daughter of Abel and Phœbe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham ; was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., April 16, 1848.

Sophia resides with her mother, at Benton, N. Y.

175. FRANK KETCHAM,

the second son of Abel and Phœbe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham : was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1850.

Frank and his younger brother now resides with their mother, and carries on their father's "old Homestead." They are young men of industrious habits, and have a fine mechanical education.

176. SMITH LEWIS KETCHAM,

the third son of Abel and Phœbe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham; was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., July 8, 1851; died at Benton, same county, May 4, 1852.

177. EMMA CELINA KETCHAM,

the second daughter of Abel and Phœbe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham: was born at Torry, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1853.

178. EDWIN KETCHAM,

the youngest son of Abel and Phœbe Ann (Boyd) Ketcham: was born at Torry, Yates Co., N. Y., April 11, 1856.

[For sketch of Edwin, see sketch of his brother Frank.]

179. LULA BOYD,

the only child of George W. and Eunice (Freeman) Boyd; was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., N. Y., May 21, 1857; married Forest Buchanan at the same place, Oct. 15, 1879.

Lula's husband is a farmer, and they resides upon her father's farm near Lima, Mich. She has a very fine education, and better than all, a noble and good disposition; she is a great favorite, among all of her friends. They have two

CHILDREN.

371. Mabel-S,

372. Infant Daughter.

180. WILLIAM B. HURD,

the oldest son of John S. and Sarah (Boyd) Hurd; was born at Lima Center, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Nov. 21, 1839; married Mary Weston at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 11, 1873.

William in the days of his youth, attended the union school at Jackson, and obtained a fine education. When the war of 1861 broke out, he enlisted in the 1st Michigan Infantry, for three months; and when that time expired, he then became a member of the 17th United States Infantry, under the title of Sergaent. Soon after this, for gallant conduct on the field, he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and from this he soon rose to first, and then to Captain of company H, of the same regiment. While in active service, he was taken prisoner at Petersburg, Va., and from there he was sent to the Libby's prison at Richmond: here he suffered all the deprivations and cruel treatment of a barbarous

enemy could bestow upon a human being. But providence lent him an aiding hand, and he once more returned home.

William now holds the position, as one of the vice-presidents of the Reform Club, and stands high as a member of the Knights of Pythias. His wife was born in Wisconsin, Feb. 2, 1853. They now reside upon a five-hundred acre farm, two miles west of Jackson, which was his father's former home. They have five

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 373. Sherman-S, | 375. Edna, |
| 374. Frank, | 376. Mamie, |
| 377. Sarah-L, | |

181. MARY ADALINE BOYD,

the oldest daughter of John S. and Sarah (Boyd) Hurd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., July 16, 1841: married Frank L. Smith at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 14, 1862.

Mary's husband is now a partner with her brother—L. C. Hurd—proprietors of the Hurd House at Jackson: they were living in the "Old Tremont House," at that place when it burned, and envolved on them a great loss. At the time of the war of 1861, he served as Quarter-master of a Michigan Regiment: but did not enter into active service. He was also a member of the Legislature of that State. She is now a member of the Congregational Church of Jackson, where they now live. Their family consists of three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 378. Florence-S, | 379. Irene, |
| 380. Georgiana, | |

182. SARAH J. HURD,

the second daughter of John S. and Sarah (Boyd) Hurd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 12, 1843: married Robert E. Emmons at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., June 3, 1868.

Sarah's husband was born in Portage, Kalamazoo Co., Co., Mich., Dec. 20, 1841: his occupation is that of a merchant and contractor: they now reside at Jackson, and have three

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 381. J. S., | 382. Wilson-P, |
| 383. Robert-O, | |

183. L. C. HURD,

the youngest son of John S. and Sarah (Boyd) Hurd: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., April 18, 1845.

L. C. is still single, and with his brother-in-law—Frank L. Smith—are proprietor's of the "Hurd House," at Jackson Mich. where he has resided for several years.

184. EDWARD H. BOYD,

the only son of Robert and Eliza (Harris) Boyd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., April 10, 1848: married Agnes Young at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 9, 1881.

Edward is now a barber, and resides at Chelsea, Mich. Through life he has followed several occupations.

185. WILLIE ALLEN BOYD,

the oldest son of Mina and Rhoda (Betts) Boyd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co. Mich., April 28, 1858: died at the same place, May 4, 1858.

186. HARRIETT IRENE BOYD,

the only daughter of Mina and Rhoda (Betts) Boyd: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., July 15, 1860.

Harriet resides with her parents at St. John, Mich.: and is a young lady that is thought much of among her friends.

187. MAGGIE ELIZA BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Mina and Rhoda (Betts) Boyd: was born at St. John, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Jan. 27, 1864: died at the same place, Nov. 9, 1870.

188. LEWIS ALBERT LITCHFIELD,

the only son of Alva P. and Almira (Boyd) Litchfield: was born at Webster, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Nov. 27, 1854.

Lewis is a farmer by occupation, and resides with his parents at the place of his birth.

189. MARY A. BROWN,

the oldest daughter of Cephas and Emeline (Crawford) Brown: was born at Benton, Yates Co. N. Y., in 1824 or 25: married

Harry K. Booth at Dundee, same county, in Sept. 1843 or 44: died at Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1851.

We have but a little history of Mary's past life. Her death was caused by consumption. They had three

CHILDREN.

384. Flora,

385. Mary-A,

386. Sarah-A,

190. COLEMAN C. BROWN,

the only son of Cephias and Emelia (Crawford) Brown: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., June 20, 1826: married Sarah Calkins at Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Sept. 5, 1855.

To Coleman, we are indebted to for the records of his mother's family. They now live at Coldwater, where he is a carpenter and a day-laborer. They have four

CHILDREN.

387. Lonie-E

389. Nettie-E,

388. Allie-G,

390. Jessie-M,

191. SARAH L. BROWN,

the second daughter of Cephias and Emelia (Crawford) Brown: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., March 29, 1828: married Herman M. Loomis at Jerusalem, same county, April 11, 1847: died at Coldwater, Branch Co. Mich., July 21, 1854.

Sarah's past history, we know but a little of: she died with consumption, leaving one

CHILD.

391. Frank,

192. S. ALMA BROWN,

the youngest daughter of Cephias and Emelia (Crawford) Brown: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., April 22, 1830: married Carlos Dunham at Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 27, 1857: died at the same place, June 21, 1869.

We have no history of her past life, except they had one

CHILD.

392. Eddie,

193. JULIA R. RODGERS,

the only child of John and Maria (Crawford) Rodgers: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., July 13, 1844: married Jewett Benedict at Fremont, Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 13, 1865.

Julia's husband by occupation is a farmer: and we believe he was born at Sugar Hill, N. Y., June 10, 1843. They have three

CHILDREN.

393. L. Horace,

394. Millie-M,

395. Fernwood,

194. GEORGE B. CRAWFORD,

the only son of Charles C. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford: was born at Price's Mills, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 19, 1842: married Elizabeth Shingledecker at Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., Jan. 28, 1868.

George moved from the place of his birth, to Dowagiac, Michigan in 1865. When at the age of nineteen,—or on the 8th of August, 1862—he bid farewell to his kind friends, and became a member of Company A., 19th Michigan Infantry, and with the same, marched to the field of battle, in behalf of his country's freedom. He was one of the heroes in Sherman's grand-march to the sea: and was wounded while at Thompson Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, and again at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865, and mustered out of service, at the close of the war: since that time he has followed farming for an occupation, near Dowagiac, where he now resides.

He has been elected three times, and appointed once to the Treasurership of La Grange Town-ship, Michigan, and is now a member of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," in which he joined Oct. 1, 1866, and now holds in the same, the position of Past Grand-Master. To George, we are highly indebted, for his furnishing records &c., of his father's family. They have two

CHILDREN.

396. Ward-E,

397. William-H,

195. HARRIETT MARIA COLE,

the oldest daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Warren, Warren Co., Pa., Oct. 7, 1836: married Joseph Charles Kellow at Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa, Aug. 29, 1877.

Harriett and her husband now reside at Jamestown, Iowa, where he owns a farm and is a farmer by occupation. In 1865 or 66, I had the pleasure of meeting her at Penn Yan, N. Y. I must say, I found her to be a very social and kind lady. Soon after I saw her, she returned home to Iowa, and commenced teaching school in what was called the "Norwegian Settlements," in the Northern part of the State. The time must have been very dull and lonesome to her while living there: for she wrote me a short time afterwards, that for many weeks she did not see a single person, who could speak the English language: and at one time it was seven weeks, before she saw one of her kindred friends, and that was another teacher, who happened to be teaching near by. They have no children.

196 EZRA MUNSON COLE,

the oldest son of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., April 11, 1839: married Margaret Lovisa Duff at New Origen, Howard Co. Iowa, Dec. 13, 1865.

Ezra's occupation is that of a farmer, and they now reside near New Origen, Iowa. Their family consists of six

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 398. Helen-F, | 401. Elizabeth, |
| 399. Stanley-D, | 402. Edward-E, |
| 400. Bertha-L, | 403. Fanny M, |

197. MARY ELIZABETH COLE,

the second daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Jan. 30, 1841: died at the same place, March 1, 1841.

198. JULIA PHOEBE COLE,

the third daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., April 27, 1842: married Henry Clay Rand at Prairie du Chien, Crawford Co., Wis., Oct. 16, 1872.

Julia's husband's occupation, is that of an artist and mechanic: they live at Waverly, Iowa, and have one

CHILD.

404. Mildred-C,

199. CHARLES MILTON COLE,

the second son of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Jan. 10, 1846; married Augusta Matilda Hilke at Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa, March 14, 1880.

Charles is a painter by trade, and now resides at Cresco, Iowa. They have one

CHILD.

405. Alma-B,

200. SUSEN MARIA COLE,

the fourth daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Dec. 15, 1849.

Susen is a dress-maker at Waverly, Iowa.

201. LINNIE HANNAH DAVID COLE,

the fifth daughter of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole. was born at Naperville, Du Page Co., Ill., Feb. 3, 1853.

Linnie's present occupation is that of a school teacher at Cresco, Iowa.

202. LEWIS MATHEW COLE,

the youngest son of Samuel M. and Susannah (Crawford) Cole: was born at New Origion, Howard Co., Iowa, Nov., 17, 1855.

Lewis is a farmer, and now lives at Cresco, Iowa, with his parents.

203. CHARLES COLEMAN CRAWFORD,

the oldest son of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia R. (Spencer) Crawford; was born at Price's Mills, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1846: killed at Yellow Tavern, Va. May 11, 1864.

The history of Charles death, we will give, as it is given to us, by his brother Geo. B. Crawford, in a letter dated Feb. 6, 1882, as follows: "My brother, Charles C. Crawford, was a member of Company M, 1st, Michigan Cavalry. He enlisted when he was but a few days over eighteen years of age, and proceeded at once, with his regiment to the front. The time of his enlistment, was in February of 1864, and at a time when the old members of that regiment were re-enlisting as 'Veterans,' after they had served a term of three years. At the time of his death, he was with his regiment at a place called 'Yellow Tav-

ern,' a few miles from Richmond, Va. The Company in advancing toward the enemy, came to the top of a hill, when a bullet from one of the Rebel guns hit him directly in the mouth killing him instantly. His body was buried upon the field of battle, and afterwards removed to the National Cemetery, where its now lies, and will be taken care of by the Government."

204. ALMA F. CRAWFORD,

the oldest daughter of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford: was born at Price's Mills, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 1, 1848: married George F. Barker at Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich. Aug., 19, 1866.

Soon after their marriage, they moved from Dowagiac to Pleasanton Mich. At the time of their settlement here, the country was a vast wilderness, with but a few "Pioneers" to keep company with them. Here, deprived of all the privileges of a cultivated country, and in a rude log cabin, encased on all sides by the sturdy oaks of the forest, surrounded by the wolves and panther to keep them awake at night, they commenced the first days of their married life, never to be forgotten by them. Here at this early day, her husband took an active part in the organization of the town-ship and school-roads.

After residing here until 1871, they moved into an adjoining town of Springdale, where they staid till 1877, then went back to Pleaston, and there remained until 1879, then moved to Benzonia,—same state—where they now reside. They have four

CHILDREN.

406. Eric-G,

408. Jake-B,

407. Orlean-E,

409. Iseral-P,

205. JAY BOYD CRAWFORD,

the second son of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford: was born at Price's Mills, Trumbull Co., Feb. 1, 1850: married Eva J. Hunter at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4, 1880.

He moved from the place of his birth with his father's family to Michigan, in 1855: and there attended school through his younger days. From this he entered the high school at Dowagiac, from which he graduated in 1866, and in the same year, entered a store at the same place, as a clerk, and worked a large portion of the time until

in April of 1874, when he went to Boston, Mass., for the study of law, and here admitted to the bar, July 6, 1875, and continued to practice, till the Spring of 1881, when he was taken with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was obliged to leave the city, and return to his native land, Michigan.

While in Boston, he held the office of Justice of the Peace for five years. In 1857, he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now is Past Grand Master. He is also a member of the Knight of Pythias, and holds the office of Past Chancellor, and has held the Post of Grand Preceptor of Massachusetts.

In the fall of 1880, he wrote a historical work entitled the "Credit Moblier of America," which at that time, was causing an extended excitement among the American people, which made a large sale of his books, which were highly appreciated by the people of this country. At the present time he is engaged upon another historical work, of a much larger sphere, the subject being unknown to us. They have one

CHILD.

410. Jay-W.

206. PHOEBE MARIA CRAWFORD,

the second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Lucretia (Spencer) Crawford: was born at Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 16, 1852: married 1st, Frank M. Struble at La Grange, Cass Co., Mich., July 21, 1872: 2nd, Hugh P. Garrett at the same place, Oct. — 1876.

Phœbe when at the age of two and one-half years, went with her parents from the place of her birth, to Cass County, Michigan, where she resided until 1866: she then went to reside with her Grand-mother—Phœbe Huson—at Dundee, N. Y., where she remained for two years, and then went back to her former home in Michigan. After remaining here a few years with her father, who had remarried, she then went to live with her aunt (Emelia Brown), where she was living at the time of her marriage to her first husband. This marriage proved to be an unhappy one: for soon domestic difficulty arose between them, which they were unable to adjust, only by separation. In 1876 she obtained a divorce, and soon after married Mr Garret—who was born at Miami Town-ship, Montgomery Co., Ohio, Oct. 26; 1830—and in him she found a good husband, and a kind father to her child.

A short time after her marriage to her second husband, they moved within two miles of Geneva, Nebraska, in Madison Town-ship, Section 19, South-West Quarter, and six miles from Fremont station, upon the B. M. R. R., which is their nearest station. Her husband's occupation is that of a farmer. Her family consists of one child by her first husband, and two by her second, namely:

CHILD BY HER FIRST HUSBAND.

411. Florence-V,

CHILDREN BY HER SECOND HUSBAND.

412. Charles-W,

413. Ralph-F,

207. LEWIS ROLLIN CRAWFORD,

the oldest son of Nathaniel B. and Clarisa (Griffie) Crawford; was born at Wayne, Cass Co., Mich., Jan. 30, 1868,

208. MYRTLE DELL CRAWFORD,

the oldest daughter of Nathaniel B. and Clarisa (Griffie) Crawford; was born at Wayne, Cass Co., Mich., Dec. 2, 1871.

209. LILLIAN MAY CRAWFORD,

the second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Clarisa (Griffie) Crawford; was born at Wayne, Cass Co. Mich., April 19, 1875.

210. WILLIAM N. DIVEN,

the oldest son of David C. and Hannah (Crawford) Diven; was born at Reading, Schuyler Co. N. Y., July 14, 1845; married Frank Bennett at the same place, Dec. 16, 1868.

William remained at home until his marriage, and then went to Wellsburgh, N. Y., where he kept a hotel for a short time, and then returned to Reading, and followed the same occupation until 1876 or 77, when he went to Elmira, N. Y., where he now resides, and follows the daily toil of a street-car driver.

211. MARY E. DIVEN,

the only daughter of David and Hannah (Crawford) Diven; was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1849; died with consumption at Watkins, same county, June 11, 1873.

212. CHARLOTTE A. HYATT,

the oldest daughter of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt; was born at Dundee, Yates Co. N. Y., June 24, 1846.

Charlotte is still living with her widowed mother at Dundee, N. Y. She is a young lady of fine appearance, and good disposition, and loved by all of her friends.

213. EUGENE HYATT,

the oldest son of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1850.

Eugene is a farmer, and resides with his mother, at Dundee, N. Y.

214. BELLNETTA HYATT,

the second daughter of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., March 14, 1856: died at the same place with diphtheria, May 23, 1863.

215. FREDDIE HYATT,

the second son of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., July 24, 1862: died at the same place with diphtheria, April 27, 1863.

216. EDGAR H. HYATT,

the youngest son of Uriah and Sarah (Crawford) Hyatt: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1864.

Edgar is now following the occupation of a clerk in one of the stores at his native place. To him, we are indebted for his kindness in furnishing us records of his mother's family. He is a fine young man.

217. INEZ M. CRAWFORD,

the only daughter of George A. and Eliza (Hyslop) Crawford: was born at Batavia Town-ship, Branch Co. Mich., March 1, 1861:

Inez is now living with her mother and step-father at Mazon, Ill. She has a fine school education, and became a teacher of the same in 1879; but, her health failed her, and in the Summer of 1880, she was obliged to resign her position, and to take up the teaching of music for a vocation: being not so hard for her, as her schollars come to her mother's house for their instructions.

218. LOUIS H. CRAWFORD,

the only son of George A. and Eliza (Hyslop) Crawford: was born at Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., Sept. 22, 1862; died at Mazon, same county, Sept., 4, 1881.

Lewis, was a young man of noble character, and at the time of his death, was living with his mother and step-father's family at Mazon, Ill. The two following articles, we have copied from papers sent us by his mother, soon after his death, and shows his standing among his friends at that place.

ARTICLE 1st.

"Lewis Crawford died at the home of his mother—Mrs Eliza Dix, in the town of Mazon, at 7 o'clock, Sunday Evening, after an illness of several weeks duration. The decease was in his 19th year of age. He was extensively known and gently beloved for his nobleness of character and disposition: his goodness of heart, and uprightness of principle, and his short life was one worthy to follow."

ARTICLE 2nd.

"Lewis Crawford who was seriously ill with bowel complaint, but was thought to be getting better, had a relapse that defied medical skill, and he closed his eyes on earthly things, Sunday Evening Sept. 4, 1881. A short funeral service was held at the house, the following Monday afternoon, and a appropriate 'memorial sermon,' was preached at the Wauponsee Grove, Congregational Church, by Rev. Mr Fox, last Sunday morning. Lewis was an amiable and intelligent young man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. Our earthly treasures all perish, and the wise thing that mortals can do, is to cultivate a sturdy faith, and hopes of immortality, and to try to live such a noble, true and unselfish life, as Lewis did."

His mother wrote me in a letter in the Fall of 1881, that Lewis, almost 19 years of age, was never seen in a liquor saloon, or used the same, or tobacco in any form. Oh! how she will miss him on Earth.

Generation Fifth.

Most of the Generation 5th and 6th, are Children, of whom we will not particularly state after each name where they reside, for it is to be considered that they are still living with their parents; if other-wise or any incident connected with their lives, worthy of notice, the same will be given after their record, as we have given before.

219. CHARLES BOYD,

the only son of Ebenezer F. and Caroline (Coldwell) Boyd; was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., ——— 1836.

Charles is supposed to be living in some part of Western New York.

220. SARAH BOYD,

the oldest daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann (Phillipse) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 27, 1837; died at New York City, Sept. 25, 1861.

221. HARRIETT BOYD,

the second daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann (Phillipse) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 1. 1840; died at the same place, Sept. 18, 1859.

222. LIZZIE BOYD,

the third daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann (Phillipse) Boyd; was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., March 28, 1843; married William Winters at New York City, Sept. — 1867; died at the same place, May 21, 1871.

223. HENRIETTA BOYD,

the fourth daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann (Phillipse) Boyd: was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1844: died at New York City, Oct. 4, 1861.

224. EMMA BOYD,

the youngest daughter of Cyrus B. and Ann (Phillipse) Boyd: was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 25, 1846: died at New York City, June 27, 1867.

We are unable to give any further history of Cyrus children. If more of them were married, it is unknown to us: and without doubt, his descendants have become extinct.

225. MARGARETA RUMPF,

the oldest daughter of Fredrick and Lovisa (Boyd) Rumpf: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., April 3, 1845.

Margareta now lives with her parents at Cold Springs, N. Y.

226. WILLIAM RUMPF,

the oldest son of Fredrick and Lovisa (Boyd) Rumpf: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., May 7, 1850.

William is a farmer and lives with his parents at Cold Springs, N. Y.

227. CHARLES RUMPF,

the second son of Fredrick and Lovisa (Boyd) Rumpf: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1852: died at the same place, June 20, 1854.

228. HARRIETT LOVISA RUMPF,

the second daughter of Fredrick and Lovisa (Boyd) Rumpf: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., June 6, 1857: died at the same place, March 22, 1858.

229. WILLIAM BOYD,

the oldest son of Charles and Isabella (Smith) Boyd: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1855: died at the same place, Dec. 1, 1856.

230. JAMES S. BOYD,

the second son of Charles and Isabella (Smith) Boyd: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., March 4, 1857: married Minnie A. Leoyd at the same place, June 1, 1881.

231. CHARLES S. BOYD,

the third son of Charles and Isabella (Smith) Boyd: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1861.

232. THOMAS S. BOYD,

the fourth son of Charles and Isabella (Smith) Boyd: was born at Cold Springs, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864.

233. EMILY BARRETT,

the oldest daughter of Seth W. and Amanda (Boyd) Barrett: was born at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1836: married A. H. Eggleston at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1858.

Emily remained with her parents until her marriage to Mr. Eggleston, whose occupation was that of a black-smith. In February of 1874, he took a heavy cold, and breathed his last on the 4th of March proceeding. She now resides with her mother, at Hammondsport, N. Y. Their family consisted of three

CHILDREN.

414. Nellie,

415. Johnie,

416. Bell,

234. LOVISA BARRETT,

the second daughter of Seth W. and Amanda (Boyd) Barrett: was born at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 4, 1838: married W. M. Powers at the same place, Oct. 15, 1856: died at the same place, Sept. 17, 1868.

Lovisa's husband is a well known physician of Hammondsport, N. Y., and they always resided there. Her death was caused by consumption, leaving one

CHILD.

417. Frederick,

235. FRANK D. HAIGHT,

the oldest son of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Haight: was

born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1841.

Frank is a farmer, and resides with his parents at Carmel, N. Y.

236. GARRETT B. HAIGHT,

the second son of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Haight: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 25, 1843.

Garrett is a young man of fine ability, and by promotion, he now holds the position of cashier for the well known firm of D. H. Alpine & Co., of New York City, where he resides,

237. BENNETT B. HAIGHT,

the third son of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Haight: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 5, 1846.

Bennett is a farmer and resides with his parents at Carmel, N. Y.

238. SARAH A. HAIGHT,

the oldest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Haight: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., July 8, 1849.

Sarah is single and resides with her parents, at Carmel, N. Y.

239. CARRIE B. HAIGHT,

the youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Boyd) Haight: was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1855: married Eugene Hopkin at the same place, ——— 1877.

Carrie's husband was born at Kent, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1845. He moved with his parents to Carmel (same county) in 1869. They have one

CHILD.

418. Lonie,

240. THERON B. BOYD,

the only son of Garrett and Carrie (Felter) Boyd: was born at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., May 10, 1845.

Theron now resides with his widowed mother, at No. 33. East. 21. Street, New York City.

241. MARY K. BOYD,

the only daughter of Garrett and Carrie (Felter) Boyd: was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 23: 1856.

Mary resides with her widowed mother at New York City.

242. SARAH E. KELSEY,

the oldest daughter of Charles and Eliza (Boyd) Kelsey: was born at Durham, Green Co., N. Y., ——— 1845: died at the same place, ——— 1847.

243. SARAH ELIZA KELSEY,

the second daughter of Charles and Eliza (Boyd) Kelsey: was born at Stafford, Fulton Co., N. Y., June 10, 1848: died with consumption at Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1877.

244. CHARLES B. KELSEY,

the only son of Charles and Eliza (Boyd) Kelsey: was born at Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 1850: married Carrie Terrie at Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., ——— 1876.

Charles is a noted physician, and resides at 48th, East 30th Street, New York City.

245. GAYLORD R. BOYD,

the only son of Robert B. and Jennie A. (Mead) Boyd: was born at Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. — 1874.

Gaylord's father wrote me in a letter dated May 31, 1881, that his son was a fine healthy boy: and that he had went to school for the past three years, and stood 100 in behavior, and equally as good in all of his studies.

246. FRANKIE E. TRAVIS,

the only daughter of Benjamin and Emma L. (Boyd) Travis: was born at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1856: married Henry Miller at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., June 28, 1880.

Frankie's husband is a physician, and we believe resides at Carmel, N. Y. They have one

CHILD.

418. Infant,

247. CHARLES P. TRAVIS,

the only son of Benjamin and Emma L. (Boyd) Travis:

was born at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1858.

248. STILLMAN H. TRAVIS,

the oldest son of Harrison and Sarah (Boyd) Travis: was born at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1867.

249. ORVAL BIGELOW,

the oldest son of George and Susan E. (Frost) Bigelow: was born at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1859: died at the same place, Jan. 20, 1859.

250. CLAUDE

251. CLYDE

(BIGELOW,

twin children of George and Susan E. (Frost) Bigelow: was born at Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1866. Claude died with quick-consumption, at the same place, Dec. 29, 1879.

252. MINNIE ALTHA LOSEY,

the only child of George and Susan E. (Frost) Losey: was born at Ever-green, Montcalm Co. Mich., June 22, 1874.

253. ANNA MAUD FULITON,

the only daughter of James and Sarah (Frost) Fuliton: was born at Stanley, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1877.

254. JUSTUS F. BOYD,

the oldest son of Lewis and Charity (Cook) Boyd: was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co. Mich., Aug. 4, 1843: married Janet M. Bates at Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., May 5, 1868.

Justus wife was the daughter of the late Gov. Bates of Michigan. A short time before his marriage, he went to Traverse City, and entered into his father-in-law's impley in a land-office, where he was residing at the time of their marriage. They have two

CHILDREN.

420. Morgan-T

421. Frankie-M,

255. JERED BOYD,

the second son of Lewis and Charity (Cook) Boyd: was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Feb. 9, 1848: married Har-

riet Newman at Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich., Sept. 24, 1873.

Jered and wife, now reside with his father upon a farm near Fowlerville, Mich. They have two.

CHILDREN.

422. Lewis-B,

423. Justus-F,

256. BERTROM KERSHOW BOYD,

the only son of Hiram and Matilda (Curtis) Boyd: was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Dec. 28, 1867.

257. KATIE BELL BOYD,

the only daughter of Hiram and Matilda (Curtis) Boyd: was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., Aug. 14, 1874.

258. MARY JANE BOYD,

the only daughter of Bennett R. and Elizabeth (Jerome) Boyd: was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1870.

"Matie,"—as we call her—is a bright active little girl, and a favorite among her playmates. She is now attending school, and is a bright scholar, for one of her age.

259. VICTOR HIRAM BOYD,

the only son of William P. and Mary R. (Allen) Boyd: was born at Conesus, Livingston Co., N. Y., March 21, 1878.

Victor is a very bright and active boy: he is now commencing to go to school, and is easy to learn, on account of having a great memory.

260. FRANCIS M. DEMUND,

the oldest son of George and Sarah A. (Lewis) Demund: was born at Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 18, 1842: married Jennie Hetfield at Reading, Schuyler Co., Sept. 17, 1866.

Francis, like many others of our devoted Hero's, spent one year in the Southern Rebellion, and was under Gen'l Sherman, in his famous march to the Sea. After his discharge, he came home, and took up his residence upon a farm at Reading, N. Y., where they now reside, and have two

CHILDREN.

424. Sarah-E,

425. Edward-M,

261. HARRIETT DEMUND,

the oldest daughter of George and Sarah A. (Lewis) Demund: was born in the State of Michigan, July 14, 1845. married J. B. Huntley at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1861: died at Dix, same county, Jan. 25, 1875.

Harriett and her husband were farmers, and resided at Dix, N. Y. After her death, her husband and family moved to Reading, same County. They had two

CHILDREN.

426. Lewis-C,

427. Minnie,

262. ELIZA A. DEMUND,

the second daughter of George and Sarah A. (Lewis) Demund: was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., March 16, 1848: married Alpha Miller at the same place, Feb. 14, 1869.

Eliza's husband was taken sick, and on the 22d of March of 1881, died, leaving her a widow with no family. She now lives at Elmira, N. Y.

263. HENRY L. DEMUND,

the youngest son of George and Sarah A. (Lewis) Demund: was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., May 26, 1851: married Emma House at Watkins, same county, Sept. 23, 1875.

Henry's occupation is that of a tin-smith at Watkins, N. Y. They have no children.

264. MARY L. EDDY

the only daughter of Edward and Adaline (Lewis) Eddy: was born at Dix, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1865.

265. SEYMOUR EDDY,

the only son of Edward and Adaline (Lewis) Eddy: was born at Dix, Schuyler Co., N. Y., July 2, 1873.

266. LIVERA FINCH,

the only daughter of Azariah and Mary (Lewis) Finch: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., June 3, 1853: married Frederick Humiston at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1879.

Livera's husband is a broom-maker, and soon after their marriage,

moved to Elmira, N. Y., where they now reside. They have two
CHILDREN.

228. Herbert-A.,

229. Flinch-L.,

267. CHARLES FINCH,

the only son of Azariah and Mary (Lewis) Finch: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., March 5, 1865.

268. ELIZABETH	} LEWIS.
269. CARRIE	
270. FREDERICK	
271. MINNIE	
272. ADDIE	

are children of David and Mary (Spink) Lewis, of whom we have no record.

273. EDWIN C. SMITH,

the oldest son of Charles A. and Emma (Lewis) Smith: was born at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1870.

274. FRANK ADDISON SMITH,

the second son of Charles A. and Emma (Lewis) Smith: was born at Mt. Washington, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1873.

275. EMMA GERTRUDE LEWIS,

the only daughter of Frank W. and Josephene (Hemenway) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1872.

Emma now lives with her father, since her mother's death, at Hornellsville, N. Y., where she boards and goes to school.

276. INFANT,

the only son of Frank W. and Josephene (Hemenway) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., ———, and died at the same place, ———

277. WILLIAM R. COLE,

the only son of Elisha and Mariah (Lewis) Cole: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., July 1, 1852.

William went west with his parents, and now resides at Clinton, Ia.

His occupation is that of Rail Roading.

278. ETTIE LEWIS,

the only child of William W. and Maryette (Willett) Lewis; was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1850; married George M. Curtis at Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa, Sept. 4, 1872.

Ettie went from the place of her birth, to the far West, in her younger days, and there became first acquainted with her husband who was born at Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 1, 1844, and had went West in his youth. He is now one of the partners of the firm, known as Curtis Brothers & Co., Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings, &c., at Clinton Iowa. He has been in business at this place for the last fifteen years. They have two

CHILDREN.

430. Lewis-W,

431. Infant,

279 MARY LEWIS,

the oldest daughter of John and Sarah (Crouthers) Lewis; was born at Benton, Yates Co. N. Y., Oct. 23, 1856; married R. F. Scofield at Penn Yan, same county, Sept. — 1878.

Mary's husband's occupation, is that of a cigar manufacturer, at Penn Yan, where they now reside.

280. IDA B. LEWIS,

the second daughter of John and Sarah (Crouthers) Lewis; was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., July 22, 1865.

281. MARTIN R. HAYNES,

the oldest son of Simeon and Emeline (Lewis) Haynes; was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Aug. — 1857.

282 MARY E. HAYNES,

the oldest daughter of Simeon and Emeline (Lewis) Haynes; was born at Camden, Peble Co., Ohio, Aug. — 1859.

283. FRANK HAYNES,

the second son of Simeon and Emeline (Lewis) Haynes; was born at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich., July 17, 1861.

284. HARRIETT HAYNES,

the youngest daughter of Simon and Emeline (Lewis) Haynes: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, July — 1865.

285. CLARA A. CAMPBELL,

the oldest daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859: married T. T. Holcomb at the same place, Feb. 22, 1877.

Clara and her husband soon after their marriage, went to Iowa, where they now reside, and have two

CHILDREN.

432. Marion.

433. Frank.

286. ELIZA J. CAMPBELL,

the second daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell. was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861: died at the same place, Aug. 26, 1861.

287. HENRY A. CAMPBELL,

the oldest son of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1863.

288. SARAH A. CAMPBELL,

the third daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1865.

289. HANNAH J. CAMPBELL,

the fourth daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, May 21, 1870.

290. INEZ J. CAMPBELL,

the fifth daughter of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Camden, Preble Co., Ohio, Sept. 27, 1875.

291. FRANCIS M. CAMPBELL,

the youngest child of Frank and Hannah (Lewis) Campbell: was born at Clarksville, Huron Co., Ohio, March 4, 1879.

292. ISSIE L. FLICKINGER,

the oldest daughter of A. E. and Sarah A. (Lewis) Fleck-

inger : was born at New London, Huron Co., Ohio, Feb. 7, 1867.

293. ETTIE E. FLICKINGER,

the second daughter of A. E. and Sarah (Lewis) Flickinger : was born at St. John, Clinton Co., Mich., May 15, 1871.

294. EDWIN ELI FLICKINGER,

the only son of A. E. and Sarah (Lewis) Flickinger : was born at Chicago, Huron Co. Ohio, June 19, 1879.

295. JOHN B. LEWIS,

the oldest son of James M. and Sarah (Salesbury) Lewis : was born at Albion, Calhoun Co. Mich., March — 1867.

296. EDWARD M. LEWIS,

the second son of James M. and Sarah (Salesbury) Lewis : was born at Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. 3, 1875.

297. CLAUDE F. LEWIS,

the only daughter of James M. and Sarah (Salesbury) Lewis : was born at Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mich., Sept. — 1878.

298. ELIZABETH COYKENDALL,

the oldest daughter of Levi and Francine (Hoppough) Coykendall : was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y. Nov. 5, 1862 : married Hiram Swan at the same place, ———

Soon after their marriage, the Oil excitement broke out in Pennsylvania, Elizabeth and her husband sold out their property in Canadice, and went there to live : but, like many others, they soon found “that all was not gold that shines,” and their little fortune was soon swept from them, and they were obliged to return to the land of their birth, and begin anew again. After remaining here a few years, they then moved to Mumford, N. Y., where her husband is employed in a Brewery owned by his brother. They have had two

CHILDREN.

434. Fannie,

435. Charlie,

299. FORA FAYETTE COYKENDALL,

the only son of Levi and Francine (Hoppough) Coyken-

dall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1849: married Eliza McCrossen at the same place, ———

Fayette's occupation is that of a farmer and thresherman: he now resides with his father's family upon what is called "Bald Hill," in the town of Canadice, N. Y. They have two

CHILDREN.

436. Carrie,

437. Harry,

300. ELLA B. COYKENDALL,

the youngest daughter of Levi and Francine (Hoppough) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 30, 1851: married Evelyn Huff at the same place, Dec. 22, 1872,

Ella's husband is a farmer, and lives a little North of Canadice Corners, upon the West shore of the Honeoye Lake, N. Y. They have two

CHILDREN.

438. Ola,

439. Fayette,

301. JOHN P. HOPPOUGH,

the oldest son of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1843: married Phila A. Coykenkall at Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1865.

John is a farmer and resides at the place of his birth: they have three

CHILDREN.

440. Ida-B,

441. Carrie,

442. Murry-H,

302. MARGERY HOPPOUGH,

the oldest daughter of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1845: died at the same place, Jan. 26, 1846.

303. EMORY WHEELER HOPPOUGH,

the second son of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 18, 1847: married Sarah Bailey at Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., July 5, 1869.

Emory in his past life has been a cripple from a deformed hand. His occupation is farming, and he and his family now reside at Canadice, N. Y. They have three

CHILDREN.

443. Alta-E,

444. Minnie-E,

445. Estella-D;

304. MARY ELLEN HOPPOUGH,

the second daughter of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1851: married Hiland Hicks at the same place, Oct. 20, 1872.

Mary's husband's occupation, is that of a farmer: they reside at Canadice, N. Y., and have two

CHILDREN.

446. J-Leveria,

447. Ruth,

305. SARAH MERINDA HOPPOUGH,

the third daughter of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 22, 1852. died at the same place with croup, Oct. 20, 1856.

306. ADALADE }
307. ADALINE } HOPPOUGH,

twin daughters of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1858: Adaline died with diphtheria at the same place, Jan. 4, 1859.

Adalade is a fine young lady, and resides with her mother at Canadice, N. Y.

308. LEWIS B. HOPPOUGH,

the youngest son of Frederick and Leah (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1860: married Della Ingham at the same place, March — 1883.

Lewis still resides at the place of his birth.

309. SARAH M. WINFIELD,

the oldest daughter of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall) Winfield: was born at Canadice Ontario Co., N. Y., March 22, 1849:

died at the same place with whooping-cough, March 24, 1852.

310. HARRISON J. WINFIELD,

the oldest son of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall)

Winfield: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 18, 1852: died at the same place with whooping-cough, March 12, 1852.

311 MARY J. WINFIELD,

the second daughter of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall)

Winfield: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 29, 1853: married R. S. Towle at Leoni, Jackson Co. Mich., July 5, 1876.

Mary and her husband, soon after their marriage, went to Beloit, Wis., where he is a prosperous merchant. They have two

CHILDREN.

448. Essie-M,

449. Willie-P,

312. JOHN F. WINFIELD,

the second son of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall) Win-

field: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1855: married Lavina Crittenden at Parma, Jackson Co., Mich., Dec. 13, 1877.

John is a farmer and resides at Leoni, Mich. They have one

CHILD.

450. Ida-M,

313 HERBERT E. WINFIELD,

the third son of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall) Win-

field: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1858: married Mary J. Price at Napoleon, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 7, 1878.

Herbert is a farmer, and soon after their marriage, moved to Jamestown, Dak., where they now reside.

314. WILBER J. WINFIELD,

the fourth son of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall) Win-

field: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 6, 1859: killed at Leoni, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 1878.

Wilber went from the place of his birth to Michigan, when he was about nine months old, and grew up to become the pride of his father's

house-hold. At the time of his death, he was assisting in cutting down a large tree, and as it fell, a limb flew back, striking him on the head, injuring him, and he lived but two hours after the accident.

315. ASA L. WINFIELD,

the youngest son of John N. and Hannah (Coykendall) Winfield: was born at Leoni, Jackson Co., Mich., July 28, 1861.

316. ALICE B. HARTSON,

the oldest daughter of Asa and Rebecca (Coykendall) Hartson: was born at Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1852: married John M. Hicks at Springwater, same county, March 28, 1875: died at Canadice, Ontario Co., June 30, 1875.

Alice was a fine and kind disposition lady, and slim in stature: her last days were drawn to a close by the fatal disease, consumption: and was missed by all who knew her.

317. EMMA J. HARTSON,

the second daughter of Asa and Rebecca (Coykendall) Hartson: was born in Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1854: married Frank Doolittle at Honeoye, same county, July 4, 1872.

Emma's husband's occupation is that of a farmer, and they live near the place of her birth. They have two

CHILDREN.

451. Arther-H,

452. Jennie,

318. ANNETTA HARTSON,

the youngest daughter of Asa and Rebecca (Coykendall) Hartson: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1862.

Annetta is a fine young lady, and still resides with her parents.

319. JANE COYKENDALL,

the only daughter of Harvey and Phœbe (Winfield) Coykendall: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., July 5, 1868.

320. FRANK COYKENDRILL,

the only son of Harvey and Phœbe (Winfield) Coykendall: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 18, 1874.

321. FLORENCE ADELL HOPPOUGH,

the only daughter of Bradford and Mary Ann (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 5, 1860: married John Sherman at Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1882.

Florence's husband is a farmer, and they reside at Henrietta, N. Y.

322. ROY HOPPOUGH,

the only son of Bradford and Mary Ann (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Henrietta, Monroe Co., Sept. 10, 1880.

323. EDWARD LEWIS,

the only son of Harlem and Mary Jane (Rapalce) Lewis: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., ——— 1859.

324. EDWIN LEWIS,

the second son of Harlem and Mary Jane (Rapalce) Lewis: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., May 16, 1869.

325. GEORGE LEWIS,

the oldest son of Joel and Melissa (Van Gordon) Lewis: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1862.

326. IDA LEWIS,

the only daughter of Joel and Melissa (Van Gordon) Lewis: was born at Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1865.

327. FREMONT A. HALL,

the oldest son of Nelson and Mary Jane (Lewis) Hall: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1860.

328. IDA A. HALL,

the oldest daughter of Nelson and Mary Jane (Lewis) Hall: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1863: married Horace W. Beyea at Milo Center, same county, Dec. 11, 1881.

329. SARAH HALL,

the second daughter of Nelson and Mary Jane (Lewis) Hall: was born at Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1865.

330. MARY AGNES HALL,

the youngest daughter of Nelson and Mary Jane (Lewis) Hall: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1870.

331. WILLIAS L. LOSSER,

the only son of James and Merenda (Shannon) Losser: was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., May 26, 1850.

332. SUSEN SHANNON,

the oldest daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Winfield) Shannon: was born at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1857.

333. MARY SHANNON,

the second daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Winfield) Shannon: was born at Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., May 30, 1859.

334. HALDAH SHANNON,

the third daughter of Lewis and Caroline (Winfield) Shannon: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1861.

335. D. L. SHANNON.

the only son of Lewis and Caroline (Winfield) Shannon: was born at Michigan Center, Jackson Co., Mich., Sept. 25, 1869.

336. -CARRIE S. WISNER,

the only daughter of Michael and Minerva (Shannon) Wisner: was born at Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., Feb. 26, 1856: died at the same place, April 10, 1862.

At the time of Carrie's death, she was attacked violently on the 9th with scarlet-fever, and died on the next day.

337. ELSWORTH M. WISNER,

the oldest son of Michael and Minerva (Shannon) Wisner: was born at Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., Jan. 26, 1862.

338. FRANK M. WISNER,

the youngest son of Michael and Minerva (Shannon) Wisner: was born at Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., Dec. 10, 1863.

339. 340. 341.,

are children of John and Addie (McGuire) Shannon, of whom we are unable to give any record of.

342. MAUD LEWIS,

the oldest daughter of Robert B. and Mary J. (Hayes) Lewis: was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1871.

343. INFANT,

the second daughter of Robert B. and Mary J. (Hayes) Lewis: was born at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. — 1881.

344. HATTIE A. LEWIS,

the only daughter of Charles and Emma J. (Morgan) Lewis: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1867.

345. GEORGE WILSON LEWIS,

the only son of Charles and Emma J. (Morgan) Lewis: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1870.

Hattie and George, since their mother's death, have resided with their grand-parent's on their father's side.

346. INFANT,

the oldest son of Spencer R. and Mary (Shannon) Harpending: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., May 14, 1876: died at the same place, May 16, 1876.

347. HARRY S. HARPENDING,

the second son of Spencer R. and Mary (Shannon) Harpending: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1878; died at the same place, with congestion of the lungs, March 13, 1880.

348. EMMA MAY BURGESS,

the only daughter of Emmet and Viola M. (Rapalee) Burgess: was born at Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., Aug. 3, 1870.

349. EZRA R. BURGESS,

the oldest daughter of Emmet and Viola M. (Rapalee) Burgess: was born at Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., Aug. 29, 1872: died at the same place, March 14, 1874.

350. INFANT,

the second son of Emmet and Viola M. (Rapalee) Burgess; was born at Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1877: died at the same place, April — 1877.

351. LULY BURGESS,

the second daughter of Emmet and Viola M., (Rapalee) Burgess: was born at Muir, Ionia Co. Mich., Nov. 16, 1880.

352.	LILLIE,	}	FULKERSON,
353.	RUTH,		
354.	JESSIE,		
355.	A BOY,		
356.	{ Twins.		
357.			

children of J. V. and Marenda (Rapalee) Fulkerson. we have no more record of them. *

358. INFANT,

the only child of Charles B. and Hannah (Adams) Curtis: was born at Northville, Fulton Co., N. Y., Feb. — 1867: died at its birth.

359. ELLICOTT DOUGLASS CURTIS,

the oldest son of Charles B. and Isabell (Douglass) Curtis: was born at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1877.

360. CHARLES BOYD CURTIS,

the second son of Charles B. and Isabell (Douglass) Curtis: was born at New York City, Dec. 6, 1878.

361. ISABELL WOODBGIDGE CURTIS,

the only daughter of Charles B. and Isabell (Douglass) Curtis: was born at Newport, Newport Co. R. I., Aug 4, 1880.

362. MARY E. WILLOVER,

the oldest daughter of Ali and Emma (Lettell) Willover: was born at Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1868.

363. BLANCHE WILLOVER,

the second daughter of Ali and Emma (Lettell) Willover: was born at Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1872.

364. LOUIE F. WILLOVER,

the only son of Harvey F. and Sarah J. (Disinbessie) Willover: was born at Senora, Steuben Co. N. Y., Feb. 25, 1864.

365. CHARLES J. BOYD,

the oldest son of William D. and Sarah (Warner) Boyd: was born at Sylvan, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 10, 1868.

366. ELBA H. BOYD,

the second son of William D. and Sarah (Warner) Boyd: was born at Sylvan, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Nov. 1, 1870.

367. LEWIS G. BOYD,

the oldest son of Merritt and Mary (Glover) Boyd: was born at Sylvan, Washtenaw Co., Mich., March 22, 1874; died at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich., with diphtheria, Jan. 25, 1879.

368. EDITH BOYD,

the only daughter of Merritt and Mary (Glover) Boyd: was born at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich., March 16, 1880.

369. WARREN F. BOYD,

the second son of Merritt and Mary (Glover) Boyd: was born at Lake Mills, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 19, 1881.

370. WALTER ABEL KETCHAM,

the only son of Henry W. and Rhoda (Stewart) Ketcham: was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., April 6, 1875.

371. MABEL S. BUCHANAN,

the oldest child of Forrest and Lula (Boyd) Buchanan: was born at Lima, Washtenaw Co., Mich., Sept. 19, 1880.

372. INFANT,

a daughter of Forrest and Lula (Boyd) Buchanan, of whom we have no record.

373. SHERMAN SMITH HURD,

the oldest son of William B. and Mary (Weston) Hurd: was born at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 17, 1874.

374. FRANK HURD,

the second son of William B. and Mary (Weston) Hurd; was born at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 1, 1876.

375. EDNA HURD,

the oldest daughter of William B. and Mary (Weston) Hurd: was born at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 15, 1878.

376. MAMIE HURD,

the second daughter of William B. and Mary (Weston) Hurd: was born at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 9, 1879: died at the same place with diphtheria, April 19, 1881.

377. SARAH LOVISA HURD,

the third daughter of William B. and Mary (Weston) Hurd: was born at Blackman, Jackson Co., Mich., April 3, 1881.

378. FLORENCE SMITH,

the oldest daughter of Frank and Adaline (Hurd) Smith: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 7, 1866.

379. IRENE HURD SMITH,

the second daughter of Frank and Adaline (Hurd) Smith: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., April 18, 1868.

380. GEORGIANA SMITH,

the third daughter of Frank and Adaline (Hurd) Smith: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., Nov. 12, 1870.

381. J. S. EMMONS,

the oldest son of Robert E. and Sarah J. (Hurd) Emmons: was born at Marshall's Mills, Jackson Co., Mich., April 5, 1869.

382. WALTER PATTON EMMONS,

the second son of Robert E. and Sarah J. (Hurd) Emmons: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., May 31, 1871.

383. ROBERT ORIN EMMONS,

the youngest son of Robert E. and Sarah J. (Hurd) Emmons: was born at Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich., July 1, 1874.

384. FLORA BOOTH,

the oldest daughter of Harry and Mary (Brown) Booth: was born at Eddytown, Yates Co., N. Y., — 1845: married Frank Gage: we have no more record.

385. MARY A. BOOTH,

the second daughter of Harry and Mary (Brown) Booth: was born at Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill. ———: married L. R. Daniels at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., ———: died at the same place, May 11, 1873.

Mary's husband was a physician, and they resided at the place of her death. We have no more history of her family, except they had three

CHILDREN.

453. Gertrude,

454. Freddie,

455. Zoula,

386. SARAH A. BOOTH,

the youngest daughter of Harry and Mary (Brown) Booth: was born at Hainesville, Lake Co., Ill., Feb. 2, 1851: married M. F. Daniels at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., ———

Sarah's husband is an attorney-at-law, and their residence is unknown to us. They have two

CHILDREN.

456. Bertie,

457. Grace,

387. LONIE E. BROWN,

the oldest daughter of Coleman and Sarah (Calkins) Brown: was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., July 22, 1856; married Ira R. Harris at the same place, Oct. 12, 1879.

They now reside at Cold Water, Mich.

388. ALLIE G. BROWN,

the second child of Coleman and Sarah (Calkins) Brown: was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., March 15, 1858: died at the same place, Jan., 30, 1873.

389. NETTIE E. BROWN,

the third child of Coleman and Sarah (Calkins) Brown: was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., June 19, 1872: died at

the same place, July 24, 1874.

390. JESSIE M. BROWN,

the youngest child of Coleman and Sarah (Calkins) Brown: was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., Jan. 30, 1875.

391. FRANK LOOMIS,

the only child of Herman and Sarah L. (Brown) Loomis: was born at Italy Hill, Yates Co., N. Y., — 1848.

392. EDDY DUNHAM,

the only son of Carlos and Anna (Brown) Dunham: was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., Sept. 10, 1857: died at the same place, March 25, 1858.

393. L. HORACE BENEDICT,

the oldest son of Jewett and Julia E. (Rodgers) Benedict: was born at Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo., Sept. 16, 1867.

394. MILLIE MAY BENEDICT,

the oldest daughter of Jewett and Julia E. (Rodgers) Benedict: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1871.

395. FERNWOOD BENEDICT,

the youngest child of Jewett and Julia E. (Rodgers) Benedict: was born at Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1876.

396. WARD EDGAR CRAWFORD,

the oldest son of George C. and Elizabeth (Shingledecker) Crawford: was born at La Grange, Cass Co., Mich., March 28, 1869.

397. WILLIAM HENRY CRAWFORD,

the youngest son of George and Elizabeth (Shingledecker) Crawford: was born at La Grange, Cass Co., Mich., March 17, 1873.

398. HELEN FANNY COLE,

the oldest daughter of Ezra M. and Margaret L. (Duff) Cole: was born at New Origen, Howard Co., Iowa, May 22, 1867.

399. STANLEY DUFF COLE,

the oldest son of Ezra M. and Margaret L. (Duff) Cole : was born at New Origion, Howard Co., Iowa, Feb. 1, 1869; died at the same place, Apr. 5, 1869.

400. BERTHA LOVISA COLE,

the second daughter of Ezra M. and Margaret (Duff) Cole : was born at Vernon Springs, Van Buren Co., Iowa, Feb. 9, 1870.

401. ELIZABETH COLE,

the third daughter of Ezra M. and Margaret L. (Duff) Cole : was born at Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa, Nov. 8, 1872.

402. EDWARD LEWIS DUFF COLE,

the second son of Ezra M. and Margaret L. (Duff) Cole : was born at New Origion, Howard Co., Iowa., Nov. 13, 1875.

403. FANNY MARIA COLE,

the youngest daughter of Ezra M. and Margaret L. (Duff) Cole : was born at New Origion, Howard Co., Iowa, Dec. 15, 1877.

404. MILDRED C. RAND,

the only son of Henry C. and Julia P. (Cole) Rand : was born at Waverly, Bremer Co., Iowa, Feb. 16, 1881.

405. ALMA BARNETT COLE,

the only daughter of Charles M. and Augusta M. (Hilke) Cole : was born at Cresco, Howard Co., Iowa, June 12, 1881.

406. ERIE GRANT BARKER,

the oldest son of George F. and Alma F. (Crawford) Barker : was born at Pleasanton, Manistee Co., Mich., Nov. 10, 1868; died at the same place, Aug. 16, 1870.

407. ORLEAN EARL BARKER,

the second son of George F. and Alma F. (Crawford) Barker : was born at Pleasanton, Manistee Co., Mich., July 31, 1871.

408. JAKE BOYD BARKER,

the third son of George F. and Alma F. (Crawford) Barker : was born at Springdale, Manistee Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1875.

409. ISRAEL PUTNAM BARKER,

the youngest son of George F. and Alma F. (Crawford)

Barker: was born at Benzononia, Benzie Co., Mich., July 28, 1881.

410. JAY WILSON CRAWFORD,

the only son of Jay B. and Eva J. (Hunter) Crawford;

was born at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1881.

411. FLORENCE VIOLA STRUBLE,

the only daughter of Frank M. and Phœbe M. (Crawford)

Struble: was born at Volinia, Cass Co., Mich., Nov. 18, 1873.

412. CHARLES WINFIELD GARRETT,

the oldest son of Hugh P. and Phœbe M. (Crawford) Gar-

rett; was born at La Grange, Cass Co., Mich., Jan. 12, 1877.

413. RALPH FINLEY GARRETT,

the youngest son of Hugh P. and Phœbe M. (Crawford)

Garrett: was born at La Grange, Cass Co., Mich., Sept. 24, 1879.

Generation Sixth.

414. NELLIE EGGLESTON,

the oldest daughter of A. H. and Emily (Barrett) Eggleston; was born at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1860.

Nellie is a music teacher, and resides with her mother at the above place.

415. JOHNIIE EGGLESTON,

the only son of A. H. and Emily (Barrett) Eggleston; was born at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1862; died at the same place. April 20, 1866.

416. BELL EGGLESTON,

the second daughter of A. H. and Emily (Barrett) Eggleston; was born at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., July 17, 1869.

417. FREDERICK POWERS,

the only son of W. M. and Lovisa (Barrett) Powers; was born at Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1860.

418. LONIA HOPKINS,

the only daughter of Eugene and Carrie B. (Haight) Hopkins; was born at Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1881.

419. INFANT,

a child of Henry and Frankie (Travis) Miller; (No date of its birth); died at Jefferson Valley, Westchester Co., N. Y., Aug.

12, 1881.

420. MORGAN THOMAS BOYD,

the oldest son of Justus F. and Janet M. (Bates) Boyd; was born at Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., Nov. — 1874; died at the same place, ——— 1875.

421. FRANK M. BOYD,

the second son of Justus F. and Janet M. (Bates) Boyd; was born at Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Mich., Dec. 20, 1877.

422. LEWIS B. BOYD,

the oldest son of Jered F. and Harriet (Newman) Boyd; was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co., Mich., June 3, 1871.

423. JUSTUS F. BOYD,

the second son of Jered F. and Harriet (Newman) Boyd; was born at Cohoctah, Livingston Co. Mich., June 19, 1873.

424. SARAH E. DEMUND,

the only daughter of Francis M. and Jennie (Hetfield) Demund; was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1868.

425. EDWARD M. DEMUND,

the only son of Francis M. and Jennie (Hetfield) Demund; was born at Reading, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1874.

426. LEWIS C. HUNTLEY,

the only son of J. B. and Harriet (Demund) Huntley; was born at Dix, Schuyler Co., N. Y., May 30, 1863.

427. MINNIE HUNTLEY,

the only daughter of J. B. and Harriet (Demund) Huntley; was born at Dix, Schuyler Co., N. Y., June 21, 1865.

428. HERBERT A. HUMISTON,

the only son of Frederick C. and Livera (Finch) Humiston; was born at Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., June 19, 1879.

429. FINCH L. HUMISTON,

the second son of Frederick C. and Livera (Finch) Humiston: was born at Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., March 25, 1881.

430. LEWIS W. CURTIS,

the oldest son of George W. and Ettie (Lewis) Curtis: was born at Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa, Aug. 23, 1878.

431. INFANT,

the youngest child of George W. and Ettie (Lewis) Curtis: was born at Clinton, Clinton Co., Iowa, April 5, 1889: died at Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis., Aug. 7, 1880.

His mother took him to Sparta, Wis. on a visit, and he caught the whooping-cough and died, and was brought back to Clinton for burial.

432. MARION HOLCOMB,

the oldest son of T. T. and Clara A. (Campbell) Holcomb: was born at — Iowa, Oct. 29, 1879.

433. FRANK HOLCOMB,

the second son of T. T. and Clara A. (Campbell) Holcomb: was born at — Iowa, Oct. 25, 1880.

434. FANNIE SWAN,

the only daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Coykendall) Swan: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1869.

435. CHARLES SWAN,

the only son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Coykendall) Swan: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1875: died at the same place, April 2, 1877.

436. CARRIE COYKENDALL,

the only daughter of Fayette and Eliza (McCrosen) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1875.

437. HARRY COYKENDALL,

the only son of Fayette and Eliza (McCrosen) Coykendall: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 20, 1878.

438. OLA HUFF,

the only daughter of Evelyn and Ella (Coykendall) Huff: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 24, 1874.

439. FAYETTE HUFF,

the only son of Evelyn and Ella (Coykendall) Huff: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 30, 1877.

440. IDA B. HOPPOUGH,

the oldest daughter of John P. and Philla A. (Coykendall) Hoppough. was born in Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1868.

441. CARRIE MAY HOPPOUGH,

the second daughter of John P. and Philla A. (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., April 20, 1877; died at the same place, Dec. 25, 1880.

442. MURY HILE F. HOPPOUGH,

the only son of John P. and Philla A. (Coykendall) Hoppough: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1879.

443. ALTA ELNORA HOPPOUGH,

the oldest daughter of Emory and Sarah (Bailey) Hoppough: was born at Springwater, Livingston Co. N. Y. April 19, 1870.

444. MINNIE ELIZABETH HOPPOUGH,

the second daughter of Emory and Sarah (Bailey) Hoppough. was born Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1872.

445. ESTELLA DELL HOPPOUGH,

the youngest daughter of Emory and Sarah (Bailey) Hoppough: was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 22, 1870.

446. J. LEVERIA HICKS,

the oldest daughter of Hiland and Ella (Hoppough) Hicks: was born in Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 29, 1874.

447. RUTH HICKS,

the second daughter of Hiland and Ella (Hoppough) Hicks: was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 12, 1876.

448. ESSIE MAY TOWLE,

the only daughter of R. S. and Mary J. (Winfield) Towle : was born at Leoni, Jackson Co., Mich., Sept. 5, 1877.

449. WILLIE R. TOWLE,

the only son of R. S. and Mary J. (Winfield) Towle : was born at Beloit, Rock Co., Mich., Jan. 22, 1881.

450. IDA MAY WINFIELD,

the only daughter of John F. and Lavinia (Crittenden) Winfield : was born at Leoni, Jackson Co. Mich., Aug. 24, 1878.

451. ARTHUR H. DOOLITTLE,

the only son of Franklin and Emma (Hartson) Doolittle : was born at Canadice, Ontario Co. N. Y., May 12, 1873.

452. JENNIE DOOLITTLE,

the only daughter of Franklin and Emma (Hartson) Doolittle : was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 8, 1877.

453. GERTRUDE DANIELS,

the oldest daughter of L. R. and Mary (Booth) Daniels ; was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., ———

454. FREDDIE DANIELS,

the only son of L. R. and Mary (Booth) Daniels ; was born at Cold Water, Branch Co. Mich., ——— ; died at the same place, in 1870.

455. ZOULA DANIELS,

the youngest daughter of L. R. and Mary (Booth) Daniels ; was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., ——— ; died at the same place, Sept. 4, 1873.

456. BERTIE DANIELS, }

457. GRACE DANIELS, }

children of M. F. and Sarah A. (Booth) Daniels ; they was born at Cold Water, Branch Co., Mich., and died at that place. We have no date of their birth or death.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The following errors have been discovered in the History of the Boyds of Kent, New York, and we deem it advisable to make the correction here.

Page 76 to 95, the word "Putnam," is spelled "Putman."

" 106. No. 29, Joel Coykendall's birth, should read "1798," instead of "1778."

" 111. No. 35, Merinda Lewis marriage, should read "1838," instead of "1138."

" 124. No. 57. "Michigan," is spelled "Mishipan."

" 127. No. 66. Should read, "Archabald and Phœbe (Boyd) Crawford," instead of "Lewis."

" 134. No. 77. Should read "Mr Barrett," instead "Mr Hopper's occupation."

" 139. No. 90. Should read "Sarah M. Frost," instead "Sarah M. Boyd."

" 142. No. 101. Should read "Bennett R. Boyd the oldest son," instead "second son,"

" 171. No. 181. "Mary A. Hurd," instead "Mary A. Boyd."

" 189. No. 266. Number of children wrong: should be "428, and 429," instead "228, and 229."

" 193. No. 298. Date of Elizabeth Coykendall's marriage was Nov. 5, 1862.

" 193. No. 299. Fayette Coykendall marriage, June 26, 1871.

" 144. No. 105. Liva Lewis death, April 12, 1883.

" 101. No. 25. Jane (McNinch) Boyd—my mother—wife of Hiran Boyd, died April 17, 1883, of pneumonia. She took a heavy cold and was taken on Tuesday, and just one week from the hour she was taken, she died.

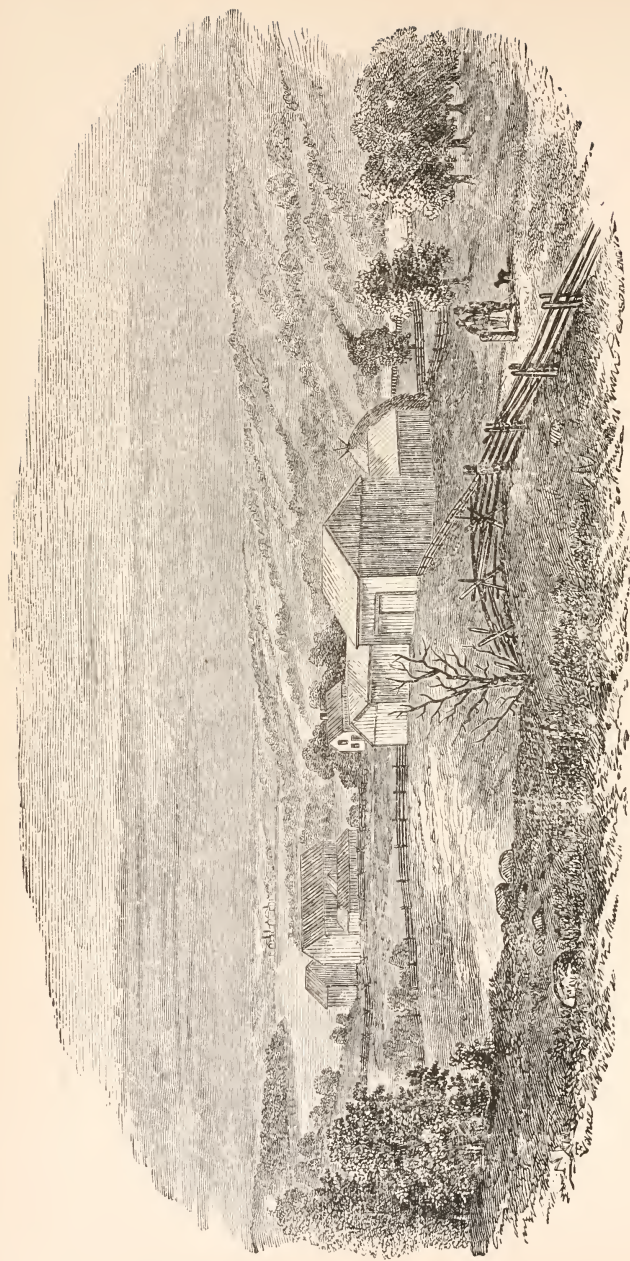
HISTORY

—OF THE—

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., BOYD'S,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.



CONESUS LAKE.

(Looking north from the spot of the massacre of Lieut. Thomas Boyd and his Soldiers, by the Seneca Indians,
September 13, 1779.)

History of the Northumberland Co. Boyd's of Pa.

In preparing the History of the Boyd's of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, we have connected them to the Boyd's of Kent, N. Y., as descendants from two brothers, in the following manner:

In the Summer of 1842, my father (Hiram Boyd) paid a visit to some friends in Lycoming County of that State, and there learned that Mary Boyd, the only daughter of that family was then living near Washingtonville, in an adjoining county, with one of her daughters whose name was Wilson. Desiring to discover the connection between her family and that of his own, he paid her a visit, and spent a short time with the family, in a social pastime. The two related to each other the history of their ancestors, which was connected so near together, that John (as my father understood his name to be) and Ebenezer of Kent, N. Y. were brother's.

It seemed that John after parting with his brother in New York City, went into Orange Co., N. Y., for a short time, and then from there to Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of his death. Being no mail facility as in the present day, they became lost to each other, and each died in a foreign land, unknown only to those of nearer kindred. There is one thing more that shows this to have been the case: for several of the children of Ebenezer, went to the grave of the ill-fated Thomas, and also to the residence of Mary Jemison, the White Indian Captive of the Senecas, in search of information of their lost uncle: but it was all in vain: yet by the description and history given them by their father, of his brother, they were well convinced, that Mary,—the daughter of John—to

have been their own cousin: and by these facts, we own them as one of our own family.

John (which we have by tradition to have been the ancestor of this family) must have been born in Scotland, about the year of 1720. He came to New York City, and then to Orange County, and from there to Pennsylvania, where he married a lady, (it is said) by the name of Hathorn, and died young, leaving a widow and four children, who was named John, William, Thomas and Mary.

1. JOHN, the oldest son, was taken prisoner by the Indians: and this being the last known of him, he was supposed to have been killed by them.

2. WILLIAM, the second son, joined Washington's army, and fell in the memorable battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777.

3. THOMAS, the youngest son, whose fate seemed to have been reserved for Indian torture,—was born near Washingtonville, Pa, in 1757. He was a young man of ordinary highth, strong built, fine looking, sociable and agreeable in all of his manners, which gained him many friends where ever he went. In his youth, his father died leaving him to the care of his widowed mother, who looked upon her sons with the pride of a mother's care, and when she was parting with them, she begged of them never to let cowardice cross their path.

The younger days of Thomas, was spent at home, and the first we have any account of him, he belonged to the "Pennsylvania Rifle Company, under the command of Captain Mathew Smith. This was in the Winter of 1776 '77. This was at the time of Benedict Arnold's famous march through the Pine Forests, from Maine to Quebec.

It was in September, when General Arnold set out upon this expedition. He had with him, eleven hundred men. They went first by water to the mouth of Kennebec River. There they procured two hundred batteaux. These were long flat-boats, for shallow water. The current of the river was rapid, the bottom rocky, and the navigation often interrupted by falls. Sometimes they had to transport the baggage by land: sometimes they were obliged to carry their boats on their shoulders, or drag them up the rapids with ropes. They had steep precipices to climb, vast shady forests to pass under, and quagmires to wade through. They had also deep valleys to traverse, where the pine-trees were tossing there heads in the stormy wind, and where the river was rushing and foaming over the rocks with a noise like that of the

ocean. They were sometimes a whole day in travelling four or five miles, with their baggage lashed on their backs, and axes in hands to hew a road through the wilderness. Some of them died at last from mere fatigue: many others became sick and perished, and all suffered greatly for want of food.

By the time they reached the source of Dead River, a branch of the Kennebec, their provisions were almost exhausted: and what remained were damaged, as well as their ammunition, by water which had got into the batteaux during their passage. The soldiers, it is said, began to kill and eat the lean dogs they had with them: and even this food was esteemed a luxury. They arrived, at last, on the mountains between the Kennebec and Chaudiere, and found their way down the latter to Point Levy, opposite Quebec, where they arrived November 9th. The people were here as much amazed at their arrival, as if so many ghosts had come among them—which, indeed, many of them more resembled than living beings.

Here Thomas took active part in the assault upon the works, Dec. 31, 1775, and was wounded and taken prisoner, but soon afterwards exchanged. Upon his return to his native place, he joined the First Pennsylvania Rifle Corps, and were present at the battle of Stillwater, October 7, 1777, and witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne. Then he was present at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

After leaving this army, he went to Schoharie in the fall of that year under the command of Major Posey, who commanded three companies of Morgan's celebrated rifle corps, under the command of Captain Long, Pear and Simpson, of which Thomas belonged to the latter.

Thomas remained here for nearly a year, until the fall of 1779. Through the Summer of that year, the Seneca Indians in the Western part of New York, had commenced murdering the early settlers of this region: Congress resolved to send an army into their midst to bring them under submission. This army consisting of about four-thousand five hundred men, who had been raised from the best families of Pennsylvania. Among this number were Thomas, who had joined Captain Michael Simpson's rifle company, in Col. Butler's regiment.

While Thomas was residing at Schoharie, he paid his addresses to Miss Cornelia, a daughter of Bartholomew Becker. After his death she gave birth to a daughter, of which he was the reputed father. When the troops under Col. Butler were preparing to leave Schoharie, Miss

Becker, in a state of mind, bordering on madness, approached her lover, caught hold of his arm, and in tears besought him by the most tender entreaties to marry her before he left Schoharie. He endeavored to put her off by promises; but doubting his intentions, she told him "if he went off without marrying her, *she hoped he would be cut in pieces by the Indians*. In the midst of this unpleasant scene, Col. Butler rode up reprimanded Thomas for his delay, as the troops were ready to march: and Thomas, mortified at being seen by his commander thus importuned by a girl, drew his sword and threatened to stab her if she did not instantly leave him."

We have no more account of Thomas from the time of his setting out with the army from Easton, Pa., Friday morning, June 18, 1779, until the 12th of September following. Whatever were the scenes of this little army,—including the battle of Newtown, near the present sight of Elmira, N. Y.,—Thomas must have taken an active part.

The 12th of September, found them encamped near the present sight of Honeoye, N. Y. To day it had been raining, and the army did not resume its march till noon: they then traveled in a heavy rain, and through a dense forest for nearly eleven miles, until they reached a low flat piece of ground, a little West of the present sight of Foot's Corners, in the Town of Conesus, Livingston County, N. Y.; where they encamped for the night, reaching the same a little after dark. About 11 o'clock at night, Gen'l Sullivan,—Thomas' commander—sent for him to come to his tent, as he had important business for him to do. Thomas went, and soon received orders to select four of his most trusty comrades for a scouting party, and to go some 14 miles in advance of the army, in the Indian country, to discover the location of their settlement, and report the same to his commander before daylight, so as to enable him, to form plans, for the future guidance of his army. Thomas (who was a Lieutenant) left his General's tent, but to disobey his commander's orders, for instead of four, he took with him 26 men and two Oneida Indians, and set out for his destination.

The little band winded their way through the dense forest by the Indian trail, until they reached the little villiage of Canaseraga, which was situated in the present town of Mt. Morris, N. Y., which they found deserted, although the fires were still alive in their huts. The night was far advanced, and the party, quite weary, encamped, for a few hours, intending to ascertain at early morning the location of the capi-

tal town, the object of their mission.

It was not yet break of day on Monday morning, the fourteenth of September—a day so fatal to most of Thomas' party—when he, accompanied by Thomas Murphy, a noted Indian fighter, stole away from their companions, and entered the Indian village near at hand. They here discovered two Indians coming out of a hut, one of whom was a wounded warrior, the other an uncle to the sachem Soh-nah-so-wah. A ball from Murphy's rifle quickly sealed the fate of the former, and the latter fled. Murphy, as was his custom, took off the slain Indian's scalp—his three and thirtieth trophy. The flying Indian, Lieut. Boyd was well aware, would at once make known his visit to the enemy, and thus defeat his purpose. He therefore resolved to rejoin the army without delay. On going back to his party, he dispatched two messengers to Gen'l Sullivan with a report of his operations. They were directed to inform the general that the scouts would return immediately. The messengers reached the camp early in the morning. The scouting party prepared to retrace their steps also. Hanyerry—a Oneida Indian—recommended his leader to follow a different trail, but Lieut. Boyd unwisely disregarded the advice of his faithful and intelligent guide. The most jealous caution was observed on the return march. "with Hanyerry in the front, and Murphy in the rear, their eagle eyes fixed on each moving leaf and waving bough, they marched forward slowly and with the utmost caution. Five weary miles had they thus travelled the dangerous route, and were about to descend a hill at whose base the army lay. Less than two miles intervened between them and the camp, and the party beginning to breathe freely, when they were surprised by five hundred Indians, under Brant, and five hundred Royalists under Butler. The enemy were secreted in a ravine." The party at once took to a small grove of trees when the firing began. A moment was thus secured for reflection. Lieutenant Boyd saw at once that the only chance of escape for his little party was the hazardous one of gathering all into a compact force, and breaking through the enemy's lines. After a few encouraging words, he led forward his men for the attempt.

In the first onset, not one of Boyd's men fell, while his fire told fearfully upon the enemy. A second and third attempt to break the enemy's lines was made, and seventeen of the Americans had fallen. The firing was so close, before the brave party was destroyed, that the powder from the enemy's muskets, was driven into their flesh. Though

a majority lay dead, yet at the third onset of the Americans, the enemy's line was broken through, and Murphy, tumbling a huge warrior in the dust who obstructed his passage—even to the merriment of his dusky companion—led forward the little band. Thomas, justly supposing if any one escaped with life it would be Murphy, determined to follow him: but not being so fast a runner, he was soon taken, and with him one of his men named Parker. Gen'l Sullivan says "that Lieut. Boyd was shot through the body at the beginning of the fight." If so, this accounts for his inability to make his escape with Murphy.

Thomas and Private Parker were hurried forward, immediately after the affair, with the retiring enemy to the vicinity of Beardstown. On finding himself a prisoner, Thomas obtained an interview with Brant, who, as well as himself, was a freemason. After they had exchanged the magic sign of brotherhood, Brant assured him that he should not be injured. But soon after Brant was called off on some enterprise, the prisoners were left in charge of one of the Butlers (a half-breed), who, placing the prisoners on their knees before him, a warrior on each side firmly grasping their arms, a third at their backs with a raised tomahawk, began to interrogate them about the purposes of General Sullivan, threatening them with savage tortures if true and ready answers were not given. Thomas believing the assurances of Brant ample for his safety, and to high-minded in any situation to betray his country, refused, as did Parker, to any questions touching the immediate purposes of the army.

The savage Butler was true to his threat: and when the prisoners peremptorily refused to answer, he handed them over to Little Beard and his warriors, who were already full of vindictiveness. The prisoners were seized, stripped, and bound to trees: they commenced a series of horrid cruelties, directed especially toward Thomas. When all was ready, Little Beard lifted his hatchet, stained with recent blood, and with steady aim, sent it whistling through the air, and in a instant it quivered within a hair's thickness of Thomas' devoted head. The younger Indians were now permitted to follow the chief's example, and from right, front, and left, their bright tomahawks cleave the air, and trembling about the unflinching person of the victim. Wearied at length of this work, a single blow severed Parker's head from his body, and mercifully ended his misery. Poor Thomas, however, was reserved for a worse fate. An incision was made in his abdomen, and a severed

intestine was fastened to a tree. He was then scourged with prickley-ash boughs, and compelled to move around until the pain became so exquisite that he could go no farther. Again pinioned, his mouth was enlarged with a knife, his nails dug out, his tongue cut away, his ears severed from his head, his nose hewn off and thrust into his mouth, his eyes dug out, and the flesh cut from his shoulders, and, then sinking in death, after these enormities, he was decapitated and his disfigured head raised by the frenzied savages upon a sharpened pole.

Just at night, as the army were preparing to encamp here, Paul Sanborn, afterwards for many years a resident of Conesus, N. Y., then a private soldier, on the extreme right of Clinton's brigade, was moving with his detachment, and, as it wheeled quickly around in the direction of the village, discovered the headless corpse of Thomas. The blood was yet oozing from it, so recently had the body been freed from its tormentors. Leaping over this, Sanborn alighted beside that of Parker's, as it lay in the long grass. At once making known his discovery, the remains were placed under guard of Captain Michael Simpson's rifle company, and at evening the mutilated bodies and disfigured heads of these heroic men were buried with military honors, under a wild plum tree, which grew near the junction of two small streams, formally named at a great meeting in Cuylerville in 1841, as Boyd's creek, and Parker's creek. The heads of these two men were at once recognized by their companions, to whom Thomas' features were so familiar, and Parker's was identified, beyond doubt, from a scar on his face and his broken front teeth. Major Parr, who commanded the rifle battalion to which Thomas' company belonged, was present at the burial: and John Salmon, late of Groveland, N. Y., then a private in Captain Simpson's company, assisted on the occasion.

In the year of 1841, some gentlemen in Rochester, N. Y., and along the Genesee Valley, determined to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Lieutenant Boyd and his companion, by removing their remains to Rochester, and reinterring them, with appropriate solemnities, in the new cemetery at Mount Hope.

The necessary preparations were made, by disinterring the remains, depositing them in the capacious urn, and raising a large mound of earth over the grave of Thomas', for a memorial. On the twentieth of August, 1841, a large concourse of people assembled at the village of Cuylerville, among whom were several Revolutionary patriots, and in

particular Major Moses Van Campen, and two other fellow-soldiers who were with Thomas and his unfortunate companions, in Sullivan's army, when the urn containing the remains was removed from the top of the mound, under convoy of a military escort, composed of several independent companies, and a band of music from Rochester, to Colonel Cuyler's grove, near the village of Cuylerville, where a pertinent and lucid, historical and biographical discourse was pronounced by —— Treat, Esp., after which, the remains were escorted to Rochester, by the military, music, citizens, etc., in several canal-boats.

The next day, the remains were removed from the city of Rochester to Mount Hope, escorted as before, and attended by Governor Seward, his military suite, and immense concourse of citizens. After an appropriate address by Governor Seward, and appeal to the throne of Grace by the Rev. Mr. E. Tucker, the remains were reinterred by the military with the honors of war. Their last resting place is now marked by a fine monument, erected by the citizens at that time; and here now lies all that is left of that brave soldier, whose life possesses more than ordinary material for a romance.

4. MARY, the only daughter, was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1763: married for her first husband William Templeton at the same place, in 1784 or 85: for her second husband, James Strawbridge at the same place, in 1800; died at the above place, May 1, 1851.

We have but a little history of Mary's past life. At the time of my father's visit to her, he found her living with one of her daughters, a Mrs. Margery Wilson, near Washingtonville, then an old lady, fast bowing down under old age, yet quite sprightly for one who had seen nearly four score years of age. Her first husband we have no record of, but her second,—James Strawbridge—was born in Ireland, in 1771: died at the above place, September 13, 1857. She was the mother of six children namely:

BY THE FIRST HUSBAND.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 5. William, | 7. Mary, |
| 6. Robert, | 8. Agnes, |
| 9. Sarah, | |

BY HER SECOND HUSBAND.

10. Margery-S,

GENERATION THIRD.

5. WILLIAM TEMPLETON, the oldest son of William and Mary (Boyd) Templeton: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 28, 1786; died at the same place about the year 1793.

Miss Sarah A. Allen, one of his neices at South Bend, Ind., writes me the following account of his death, as thus: "My mother used to speak of her brother Billy's (as they used to call him) death. She said just before he died, he looked up, and a beautiful smile played over his face, and pointing his finger heavenward, he exclaimed! 'Daddy did you see that!' At this moment his Aunt Hannah entered the room, he looked her in the face, and said, 'Aunt Hannah, there will two go from your house.' His Aunt bursted into tears, turned about and went home: she had left her eldest boy crying, because she would not let him go and see his Uncle Billy, as he called him, for he said he would never see him again. At this moment she commenced to dress him to go, when he was taken violently sick, and before the setting of the sun on the second day, him and his brother younger, laid a corpse."

"William Templeton only went to school three weeks, before he was able to take the bible and read a whole chapter to his mother. One day his teacher called his uncle in, and told him that she did not think he would live long. For said she, 'things seems to come to him so quick, which is a bad omen, but do not tell his mother.'"

6. ROBERT TEMPLETON, the second son of William and Mary (Boyd) Templeton: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., November —, 1788: no farther record: he must have died young.

7. MARY TEMPLETON, the oldest daughter of William and Mary (Boyd) Templeton: was born at Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., April — 1791: married Robert Allen, at the same place, —: for her second husband, James Strawbridge —: died at Monmouth, Warren Co. Ill.

We are unable to give a complete history of Mary and her descendants, as the records sent us were very incomplete. She went West with one of her sons, and died at the above place. She was the mother of eight children as follows;

BY HER FIRST HUSBAND.

1. Mary Ann Allen, who was born near Washingtonville, Pa. She is still single, and about sixty-six years of age.
2. and 3. William and Allan Allen, died young.
4. Robert Templeton Allen: was born near Washingtonville, Pa.; went West when young and bought a farm; he afterwards returned to Pennsylvania, and took his mother and her family West, and settled near Monmouth, Ill. Here, he afterwards married Eliza Allen,—of the same name, but no connection. By this union they had two children, Mary Jane and Christena; the latter died in infancy. Soon afterward, the mother died with apoplexy. Her death was very sudden: for her sister, Mary Ann, came home from church, went to her room, and found her past speaking. The father lived until Mary Jane became ten years of age, when he died with consumption, leaving her to the care of his sister Mary Ann, with whom now Mary Ann makes her home. Mary Jane, his daughter, married Newton Reece at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., in 1861. Her husband was once Assistant Secretary of the State of Illinois. They have had five children: Eddie and Roy, now living; Frank, Earnest and Allan are dead.

BY HER SECOND HUSBAND.

Mary Templeton by her second husband, had four children, namely:

1. Margaret Strawbridge, who is now single, and having some means of her own, now resides at Abingdon, Ill.
2. Henry James Strawbridge, who had always remained single, and at the time of his death, was living upon his niece's, (Mary Jane's) farm: was about thirty-five years of age.
3. Margarie Strawbridge, who married William Wagoner, and is supposed to be dead. Her children are somewhere in the far West.
4. William Boyd Strawbridge, died with the heart disease, some thirty years ago, at the age of twelve years.

8. AGNES H. TEMPLETON, the second daughter of William and Mary (Boyd) Templeton, was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1793; married Hugh Allen at the same place, June 16, 1813; died at South Bend, Ind., Oct. 22, 1861.

Agnes' husband was born at Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa., April

16, 1787. He was a man of large stature, and great strength. He died at Buckhorn, same county, Dec. 22, 1833. Their daughter, Miss Sarah Allen, writes me thus: "My father bought a farm, at a cross roads, three miles from Bloomsburgh, Pa., and built upon it a tavern: being no Post Office near by, the mail were distributed at 'our' house, and was called the 'Buck Horn Tavern.' This place took its name, from a buck's horn being placed in the forks of a large oak tree, which stood in front of the house, and as the tree grew, it inclosed the horn in the wood, from which it derived its name. I have now one of the prongs for boring eyelet holes in cloth."

Their family consisted of fourteen

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Mary, | 18. William-B, |
| 12. John, | 19. Hugh-A, |
| 13. Robert-F, | 20. { |
| 14. Nelson-McAllister, | 21. } Twins Boys. |
| 15. Mary-J. | 22. Sarah-A, |
| 16. James-S, | 23. Clarrissa-E, |
| 17. David-S, | 24. John-P-H, |

9. SARAH TEMPLETON, the third daughter of William and Mary (Boyd) Templeton, was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 5, 1797: married Jessie Funston at the same place, July 6, 1815; died at South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Ind., June 9, 1864.

Sarah and her husband resided in the State of Pennsylvania, until the year of 1839, when they moved to South Bend, Ind., and bought a farm, upon which they resided at the time of their death. Her husband was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 13, 1787: died April 18, 1868; her death was caused by consumption; his death by taking a severe cold, and going to his lungs. Their family consisted of twelve

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 25. Mary-A, | 31. Robert-F, |
| 26. John, | 32. Lucretia-M, |
| 27. Louisa-B, | 33. Franklin-J, |
| 28. Margaret-E, | 34. James-M, |
| 29. Sarah-E, | 35. Almira-J, |
| 30. Agnes-H, | 36. Emily-A, |

10. MARGERY SCOT STRAWBRIDGE, the only daughter of James and Mary (Boyd) Strawbridge: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 15, 1802: married Samuel Boyd Wilson at the same place, April 1, 1828: died at Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1877.

Margery's husband was a farmer, and they resided near the place of her birth. He was born August 3, 1807: died December 20, 1843. They had six

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 37. Mary-E, | 40. Nathaniel-B, |
| 38. Sarah-E, | 41. Eliza-J, |
| 39. Strawbridge-A, | 42. Margery-A, |

GENERATION FOURTH.

11. MARY ALLEN, the oldest daughter of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born at Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa., Feb. 7, 1814: died at the same place, April 3, 1814.

12. JOHN ALLEN, the oldest son of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Jerseytown, Columbia Co. Pa., Jan. 13, 1815; died at South Bend, Ind., March, 1835.

John grew up to be a very prominent young man, and was the pride of his mother's house-hold. His father was away from home a large portion of the time, and upon him rested matters at home. His last days was ended by consumption. The day he died, he took a pleasure walk over the farm, came into his mother's house, and seemed greatly exhausted. His mother helped him off with his coat, and hung it across the back of a chair. This did not seemed to suit him, and he requested her to hang it, as she had often seen him do,—which was to place a sleeve upon each post. She did so: and turning, she saw him as if so very tired, and raised his drooping head up to give him a drink of water, and he sank back into her arms, dead.

13. ROBERT F. ALLEN, the second son of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa., May 20, 1817: married Rachael Roberts at Muhlenburgh, Luzerne Co.

Pa., about the year of 1855: died at Shickshinny, same county, Oct. 16, 1872 or 73.

His wife soon after his death, married Mr. Adleman, a widower, and now lives near Town Line, Luzerne Co., Pa. They had five children, as follows:—

1. Agnes Elizabeth Allen. No record.
2. Sarah Alverda Allen. No record: now dead.
3. Mary Francis Allen: married in the year of 1880, Byron Sleppy, a conductor on the Bloomsburgh & Lackawanna Railroad, and they reside at Burwick, Pa. They have one child—an infant—named Robert Samuel Sleppy.
4. Luella Allen.; died with quick consumption, at the age of sixteen.
5. James Leroy Allen. No record.

14. NELSON McALISTER ALLEN, the third son of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Jerseytown, Columbia Co., Pa., April 21, 1819; died at Salt Lake, Utah City, ——

Nelson was a carpenter by trade, and after leaving his home in Pennsylvania, went to Springfield, Ill., and continued to work at his trade a short time longer. At this time there was a company from that place, going to California. Equipping himself with a horse, saddle and bridle and goldwatch, he joined the same, and left the state in fine trim.

He wrote to his mother, when at Fort Laramie, that he had five hundred miles yet to go, and then he would be at Salt Lake City, and there he would write to her again. In this letter, he said, that he had been offered five hundred dollars for his horse, but would not take it.

This was the last his mother ever heard from him. Nine long months rolled away, and the promised letter came not. They then wrote to his friends in Illinois, and they sent Henry James Strawbridge, to the place where he was last heard from. Here he was informed by friends, that upon Nelson's arrival at Salt Lake City, that he had gone into a Warm Spring to bathe, was taken sick, and inside of three days, breathed his last. It was also claimed that he had changed his route, and had joined a company in taking horses to California: but his friends, has always believed that he was murdered by the Mormon's or his friends who ac-

accompanied him.

15. MARY JANE ALLEN, the second daughter of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1821: married John Clark Robison one mile from the above place, ———; died at Danville, Montour Co., Pa., Sept. 1 1855.

Mary Jane and her husband, after their marriage, went to reside upon his father's farm, which afterwards became their own. Here, he died soon afterwards with consumption, leaving one child, about two years old. Mary Jane, then went home to live with her mother, and was soon taken with typhoid fever, and died in the third sinking chill. She had been complaining for about two weeks before she died: but her child being sick with the same disease, and her motherly care for the little one, she neglected to care for herself.

The night that Mary Jane died, the Physician came to see the child, about 11 o'clock, and found her lying upon the same bed: and as he entered the room, she looked up and said, "Doctor if you do not give me something, to help me, you will come in and find me missing." The Physician replied, "I think Mrs. Robison, you are better!" She then replied, "I don't know." This Evening, a couple of the neighboring ladies, came in and said they would take care of the sick, and let her mother go to bed and rest. She very reluctantly left her charge and went to bed. About half past 3 o'clock in the morning, they called her, and as she came to the bed-side, she found Mary Jane's eyes filled with great drops of sweat, and her pulse gone, and past speaking. When the Physician came and was informed that she was dying, he exclaimed: "My God! can it be possible."

They had but one child, namely:—

1. Mary Jane Robison, who after the death of her mother, was taken by her Grand-mother, and her Aunt—Miss Sarah Allen,—for her future care. She went with them West, and when she became of age, married Harry William Russell, who is at the present time a book-keeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. She is also a noted singer at her place of residence, and takes an active part in most of their home entertainments. They have one child, about nine years of age, whom they call, Grace Agnes Russell.

16. JAMES STRAWBRIDGE ALLEN, the fourth son of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 24, 1823: married Catherine Case at Ross Township, Luzerne Co., Pa., ———

James at the age of twenty-five, went West with his mother's family, where he worked at the carpenter trade, having learned the same of Samuel Buglar at Jerseytown Pa. He worked for a time in the Singer Sewing Machine Company, at South Bend, Ind., and now holds the position of City Sexton, of that City. They have six children namely:—

1. Robert Nelson Allen; he is now learning the Carpenter trade, and works in the Singer Sewing Machine Factory, South Bend, Ind.
2. Alverda Jane Allen.
3. Kate Mary Allen.
4. James Leroy Allen (deceased.)
5. William Allen.
6. Maud Allen; who is a graduate of the high school at her place.

These children, have all resided at South Bend Ind. We have no more record of them.

17. DAVID STEVENSON ALLEN, the fifth son of Hugh and Agnes (Templeton) Allen: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1825: died at Carson's City, Nevada, in March, 1861.

David was a man of large stature, and great strength. In 1848 or 49, in company with friends from his place, he set out upon a journey to Pikes Peak. Before he reached there, he changed his mind, and went to Carson's City, and worked in a silver mine. Carson's City at this time, had the prospect of becoming a large city. Here David bought several lots, and upon one of them, commenced to build a saw-mill, and then wrote home that when he got his mill in good running order, he would then be well off, and sell his property there, and come home. After sending this message home, he started for California to purchase castings for his mill, and while on the way back, ruptured a blood vessel, and died within one-half hour. His property fell into the hands of a lawyer, who soon left for parts unknown, of which his friends never received a cent.

18. WILLIAM BOYD ALLEN, the sixth son of Hugh and Agnes

(Templeton) Allen; was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1826; died at Buckhorn, Columbia Co., Pa., Jan. 27, 1827.

19. HUGH ALFRED ALLEN, the seventh son of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born near Washingtonville, Northumberland Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1828; married Harriett Hulda Roberts near Shickshinny, Luzerne Co., Pa., ———

Hugh's occupation, was that of a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1861. His family consisted of six children, namely:—

1. Sarah Agnes Allen, who is now about twenty-five years of age. She married Floyd Culvert Kline, a merchant, who was killed. They had two children. After his death, she married for her second husband, Nathan Hartman, and now lives near Shickshinny, Pa.
2. and 3. Elisha Robert Allen, and James Clarence Allen, are fine young men.
4. Jennie Adalade; 5. Charles Barclay; and 6. Marville Allen, now reside at home.

20. & 21. TWIN SONS of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen; died in Infancy.

22. SARAH ANN ALLEN, the third daughter of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born at Buckhorn Tavern, three miles from Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., Feb. 8, 1831.

To Miss Sarah Allen, we are indebted for her kindness in furnishing us records &c. of her branch of the Boyd family. Her occupation is that of a tailoress. Her health for the past few years, has been very poorly, from over-work. She now makes her home with her brother James, and niece, Mrs. Russell, at South Bend, Ind. Her letters to me, in regard to her ancestry on her father's side, were very interesting, as it connects my own, on my mother's side, back to hers.

23. CLARISSA ELLEN ALLEN, the fourth daughter of Hugh and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen; was born at Buckhorn Tavern, three miles from Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1833; died at same place, Oct. 17, 1835.

24. JOHN PARIS HUDSON ALLEN, the youngest son of Hugh

and Agnes H. (Templeton) Allen: was born at Buckhorn Tavern, three miles from Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1835.

John is a very large and fleshy man, and resides at Shickshimy, Pa. Here, he carries the mail between the Post Office and Depot, and paints at odd squalls. When the War of '61 broke out, he went into the Army, but could not carry arms, as he had two of his fingers disabled, when a small boy, by having the cords cut with a scythe. He went into the army as a drummer: but, not liking the business, took up arms, and was in McClellan's seven days' fight at Bull Run, and taken prisoner, and his friends mourned for him as if lost. At last he was exchanged and sent to Davis Island near New York, more like a dead man than a living being, with clothes scarcely enough to hide his nakedness. Soon as he was able, he went back into the army: but his health being so impaired for active service, he was placed in the Hospital to care for the sick and wounded, where he remained until the war closed.

25. MARY ANN FUNSTON, the oldest daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ———: married James Harris at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 10, 1840: died at the same place, Nov. 30, 1863.

Mary Ann's husband at the time of their marriage, was a widow with two children. Soon after their marriage, he took her to his home near her father's, on what is called the "Harris' Prairie." Soon after this, they sold their Prairie farm, and moved within three miles of South Bend. Here after a few years, she was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died. Her death was a severe shock to her husband, and within three weeks afterwards, he was taken with the same disease, and followed her to a heavenly home. This disease, passed through their whole family: but all recovered, except one, whose name was Aggie. Their family consisted of twelve children namely:—

1. Erastus A. Harris, the oldest son, who married Maggie Staly, daughter of the Proprietor of "Staly's Woolen Mills," of South Bend, Ind. From here, they moved to Three Oaks, Iowa, where she has since died. They had two children: names unknown to us.
2. Edwin Irvin Harris, went into the army, and died there with camp-colic.
3. Hannah Catherine Harris, married a Young Lawyer by the name of ———Cooper, and lives at Three Oaks, Iowa.

4. Mary Emma Harris: she was married in Iowa, and went farther West: they had a son three years of age, drowned.
5. William James Harris: now lives in one of the Western States.
6. Henrietta Harris: married Samuel Lontz at South Bend, Ind. She, soon after their marriage, was taken with the small-pox, and died, leaving a son, that was taken by her parents to bring up. When he was six years old, he was stricken with a paralytic stroke, and became an Idiot, and a nursing charge until he became eleven years of age, when he died.
7. Agnes Harris: died young, as we have stated above, with typhoid fever.
8. Albert Madison Harris: married Eva Lontz, and have one child.
9. Alfred Addison Harris: married, yet we can not say, who to.
10. Alice Harris: died in 1862; aged five years.
11. Martin Harris: somewhere in the far West.
12. Sarah Jessie Harris: still at home.

26. JOHN FUNSTON, the oldest son of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ———; married Lovisa Lowery at Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Ind., March 3. 1859.

John, in his younger days, went to California, where he resided for several years, and returned to South Bend, Ind. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa. They are now in good circumstances. They had one child, which died in Infancy.

27. LOUISA FUNSTON, the second daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton): was born in Pennsylvania: she is now single, and has a small home at South Bend, Ind.

28. MARGARET FUNSTON, the third daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston; was born in Pennsylvania, ———; married David Youngs at South Bend, Ind., April 13, 1854.

Margaret and her husband after their marriage, went to Leighton, Iowa, where her husband is a merchant. They have two daughters, one who married a Telegraph Operator; the other one we have no record of. They have two grand-children; yet we can not give their names.

29. SARAH ELIZABETH FUNSTON, the fourth daughter of

Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston : was born in Pennsylvania,——: married George Wilkie at South Bend, Ind., Jan. 15, 1846: died at the same place, June, 2, 1873.

Sarah and her husband, soon after their marriage, went West, where he soon died, leaving her with four small children. After his death, she returned to her father's house at South Bend, Ind. As soon as her children were large enough, she went to house-keeping at that place. Their family consisted of four boys, namely:—

1. Eugene Ethan Allen Wilkie: 2. Theodore Augustus Franklin Wilkie, are in some town in Kansas, editing a paper.
3. George Norman Eddie Wilkie: 4. Samuel Jessie Boyd Wilkie, are in the far West, as farmers.

30. AGNES HATHORN FUNSTON, the fifth daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston : was born in Pennsylvania: now is single, and lives with her youngest sister at Edwardburg, Mich. To her, we are thankful for the information she has given us of her mother's family.

31. ROBERT TEMPLETON FUNSTON, the second son of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ——: married Melissa M. Hoover at Leighton, Iowa, Feb. 25, 1872: died at the same place, Nov. 2, 1875.

Robert in an early day, went to California with his brother John: then went to South Bend, Ind., and from there, to Iowa. After his marriage here, he bought a farm near Oskaloosa, and settled down for life. After a short time, he bought 40 Acres more. The evening after his purchase, he spent the same in the midst of his family in relating to them his future plans. When he had finished telling them his intentions, he said, "I must go to bed, as I must be up early in the morning!" He then went and laid down on his bed and placed his hands across him, and in less than five minutes he had gone to join his maker. His wife still lives on the farm. They have no children.

32. LUCRETIA MURAY FUNSTON, the sixth daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ——: married James Boddy at South Bend, Ind., Aug. 5, 1868.

Lucretia and her husband now live in Kansas, where they went soon

after their marriage. His occupation is that of a black-smith and wagon-maker. They are in a prosperous business. They have two children, but we are unable to give their names.

33. JESSIE FRANKLIN FUNSTON, the third son of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ———: married Sarah Schaeffer at South Bend, Ind., March 26, 1866.

Jessie and wife, soon after their marriage, went to Iowa. They have three children: Harry and Gertrude. I do not know the name of the other one.

34. JAMES NELSON FUNSTON, the fourth son of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ———: died in Infancy.

35. ALMIRA JANE FUNSTON, the seventh daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born in Pennsylvania, ———: married for her 1st. husband, Perry W. Erwin at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 12, 1861: for her 2nd. husband, Thomas P. Wooderson at Niles, Mich., Oct. 10, 1862.

Almira's life was filled with misfortune: for it was scarcely a year after her marriage to her first husband, before she was obliged to leave him on the account of his intemperance, and to seek a home in a cold and unfeeling world. By this union, they had four children: yet three of them were taken from them by the sting of death: leaving only a daughter, named Bertha, who lives with her mother. Two of her children, died natural death. The third, a bright little boy, was kicked by a horse that was grazing on the "Commons," where he was at play. He lived but a short time. Her first husband died in Ohio.

36. EMILY AMANDA FUNSTON, the youngest daughter of Jessie and Sarah (Templeton) Funston: was born at South Bend, Ind., ———: married A. Hamilton Cart at the same place, April 7, 1870.

Emily and her husband, soon after their marriage, settled down upon a farm near Edwardsburgh, Mich. They have two children, Frank and Ernest.

37. MARY ELLEN WILSON, the oldest daughter of Samuel and Margery S. (Strawbridge) Wilson; was born near Washingtonville,

Montour Co., Pa. April 15, 1829; married Charles Henry Garrison at Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., July 6, 1853.

Mary's husband was born in Pennsylvania, June 29, 1823. They reside at Troy, N. Y., where he has retired from the grocery business. They have no children.

38. SARAH AGNES WILSON, the second daughter of Samuel and Margery S. (Strawbridge) Wilson: was born near Washingtonville, Montour Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1831: died at the same place, May 21, 1855.

39. STRAWBRIDGE AIKEN WILSON, the oldest son of Samuel and Margery S. (Strawbridge) Wilson: was born near Washingtonville, Montour Co., Pa., Oct. 3, 1833: married Caroline Pursel at Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1855.

Strawbridge and wife still reside at the place of their marriage, where he is in the Confectionery business. His wife was born Sept. 15, 1833. They have one child, namely:—

1. George Norman Wilson: was born at Bloomsburgh, Pa., Dec. 5, 1856: married Hannah May Wagner at Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1881. He is now a clerk.

40. NATHANIEL BOYD WILSON, the second son of Samuel and Margery (Strawbridge) Wilson: was born near Washingtonville, Montour Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1836: married Sarah Bissell at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa., Sept. 22, 1858.

Nathaniel is now a carriage-maker at Williamsport. His wife was born, Oct. 28, 1835. They have had five children: and they were all born at Williamsport, Pa. They were as follows:—

1. David R. Wilson: was born July 9, 1861.
2. Bessie Wilson: was born Sept. 5, 1863: died at the same place, Dec. 7, 1865.
3. Charles D. Wilson: was born Jan. 1, 1863.
4. James R. Wilson: was born Sept. 7, 1869.
5. Samuel B. Wilson: was born Nov. 25, 1872.

41. ELIZA JANE WILSON, the third daughter of Samuel and Margery S. (Strawbridge) Wilson: was born near Washingtonville,

Montour Co., Pa., Sept. 7, 1838: married Levit David Garrison at Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 7, 1863.

Eliza Jane's husband, was born June 12, 1837. He is a groceryman at Cortland, N. Y. Their family consists of three children: and they were born at Cortland, N. Y., as follows:—

1. Charles Henry Garrison; was born July 27, 1872.
2. George Garrison: was born Oct. 13, 1873.
3. Infant; was born Sept. 6, 1878; now dead.

42. MARGERY ANNA WILSON, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Margery S. (Templeton) Wilson; was born near Washingtonville, Montour Co. Pa., June 27, 1841: married Charles Gillespie Barkley at Bloomsburgh, Columbia Co., Pa., June 2, 1864.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barkley, we are indebted for their kindness in furnishing us records &c. They now reside at Bloomsburgh, Pa., where Mr Barkley is a lawyer by profession. Their family consists of three children, which were all born at Bloomsburgh. They are as follows:—

1. Mary Garrison Barkley: was born Sept. 23, 1865.
2. Josephene Redfield Barkley: was born May 30, 1868.
3. Jennie Wilson Barkley; was born June 1, 1872.

HISTORY

—OF THE—

BOYD'S OF NEW WINDSOR, N. Y.

FURNISHED BY

Miss Ellen W. Boyd,

(Preceptress of St. Agnes School,)

ALBANY, N. Y.

History of the Boyd's of New Windsor, N. Y.

In the Spring of 1881, while I was busily engaged in gathering statistics and records for a Gnealogical History of our family, and trying to find the descendants of the lost brothers of the same, who came over to New York City in 1745, and settled soon after at Albany and in Orange Co., N. Y. I wrote to our cousin (Stillman Boyd) of Jefferson Valley, N. Y., if he could give me the desired information. In his answer, he sent me the following letter, and said he hoped the same would aid me to obtain the information I so much desired to obtain. The letter was as follows:—

STILLMAN BOYD, Esq.

Dear Sir:—A History of Putnam County, by William J. Blake Esq., has accidentally fallen into my hands, in which it is stated that your family emigrated from Scotland, during the rebellion of the partizans of the “Stewart Dynastic” of 1745, and that there were three brothers; one of them settled at Albany, and was known as General Boyd. Another settled in the lower part of Westchester County, and was Grand-father of the Boyds of Kent, N. Y. The third settled at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., and was ancestor of the Boyd family in that county.

“This statement interested me, by reason of its connection with my own family history, which I have by tradition as follows:—

“Samuel Boyd emigrated from County Down, North of Ireland, to the City of New York, early in the last Century, where he lived and died, an old bachelor, leaving a large estate. About 1750. his three

brother, Robert, James and Nathaniel, came over and settled in Little Britain in the town-ship of New Windsor, N. Y. Robert had a son named Robert, who owned the old iron works, near the mouth of the creek, between Newburgh and New Windsor Landing. He was a Major in the Revolution, and afterwards removed to the City of New York, and inherited the estate of Samuel, and left six sons, Samuel, Robert, John, Elias, Nathaniel and George. James the third brother, was my great grand-father. His family bible, brought into Belfast, Aug. 9, 1757, gives a record of his children: the son's were Samuel and Robert by his first wife, and James, David and Nathaniel by his second. Most of them remained in New Windsor and vicinity. Samuel was my Grand-father: he died in 1801, and was buried in Little Britain Church-Yard. His only son James, removed to this place, about 1794; died here in 1849; aged 78: leaving John (myself), Samuel (of Brooklyn, N. Y.), and Louis of this place."

"The fourth brother—Nathaniel—had sixteen children: whose descendants, are many in America and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. I have taken some pains in investigating the genealogy of our family, and have been perplexed with finding names of Boyds on grave-stones at Little Britain and Newburgh, and in the Surrogate's record, which I could not trace to any stock, of which I had any knowledge. The statement referred to in the 'History of Putnam County,' explains in some measure what I could not before understand. I now write you 'Sir!' as one of the persons named, is now living in Kent, to inquire, whether you or any of your connection can give me, a more detailed out-line of your family, and particularly of the Orange County branch; and was there any relationship known to exist between the two families; for yours are stated to have come directly from Scotland; ours came from the North of Ireland, but were of Scotch lineage, and had retained their connection with Scotland, by their marriage there."

"If any one of your connection is posted upon the matter of your genealogy, I would be glad to hear from them about it."

"Very respectfully yours,

JOHN BOYD,
(Secretary of the State of Conn.)

Upon the receipt of the above letter from our cousin, I became anx

ious to learn whom the writer was, and more in regard to his family, that seemed to be so near connected to ours. After writing several letters, and elapse of nearly nine months time, I received a letter from his family, stating that Mr. Boyd, had died on the 1st. of December, 1881, three days before my last letter had reached them. This letter was sent me by his daughter,—Miss Ellen W. Boyd, of Albany, N. Y.—who has been very kind in furnishing me with books, papers and information, &c., that has enabled me to form this chapter of her ancestors.

Now in regard to the relationship of this family (whom we call the New Windsor, Orange County Boyd's, so as to distinguish them from the other families in this book), to our own, we must say, there is but a little doubt, that their ancestors, Samuel, Robert, James and Nathaniel, were cousins to John, the ancestor of our family. There seems to be no doubt, that by the encouragement of Samuel, who came over first, he induced his brothers, and his cousins to follow after him; and by the ties of relationship, caused them to settle so close in this country. Tradition says "Ours came over in the year of 1745; theirs in 1750. Yet each one may vary a few years in date. And they may all have come together, except Samuel. Thus we have placed their records with ours in this book, to let the reader draw his own conclusion.

HISTORICAL PART.

The Historical History of this Family, to our knowledge, is very limited. Yet through the kindness of Miss Ellen W. Boyd, and Mr. Francis Boyd of Boston, Mass. (who allowed me the perusal of a correspondence between him and Mr. John Boyd, through the years of 1856, and 1857), I am enabled to give the following history: yet, like our own family, can not connect them back to the Boyd's of Scotland.

This family (like many of the other Boyd families), went from Scotland to the Northern Part of Ireland in the latter part of the 17th., or in the forepart of the 18th. Century, and settled in the County of Downe. The name of the Ancestor, who left his native land, and went hither, is not known to the present generation. But of the descendants of this family,—as far as is known—were five children that came to America, whose names were Samuel, Robert, James, Nathaniel and Mary. Samuel came over to New York City, early in the 18th. Century, and finding this country a place of rest from the hardships, and

religious wars of the Old World, aided his brothers and sister to come and settle here.

They remained but a short time at New York City, and then went, and made their permanent home at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y. These brothers were all married men, except Samuel; and had large families, which shows them to have been advanced in years of life. The family of Robert, seemed to have been very singular; for, says one correspondent of mine, that a few years ago, he tried to trace out the history of Robert's family by his descendants; but as soon as some of the descendants found out that their grand-father was by occupation a black-smith, it seemed to have scandalized them to such an extent, that they refused to give any more information on the subject.

What place the ancestors came from in the County of Down, is not known to the descendants of this family at the present day. The Coat of Arms found in the possession of some of the descendants, are the same as those of the Kilmarnock Boyds; and without doubt they belonged to that branch of the Boyd family in Scotland.

GENEALOGICAL PART.

GENERATION FIRST.—This Generation we have no knowledge of. There is no doubt, that they went from Scotland to Ireland, about the year 1700, and settled in the Northern part of that country, and was called "Scotch Seceders," coming from the Church of Scotland, and went there to avoid the persecutions of their religious views at home. The family, so far as known, consisted of five

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 2. Samuel, | 4. James, |
| 3. Robert, | 5. Nathaniel, |
| 6. Mary, | |

GENERATION SECOND.

2. SAMUEL BOYD, the oldest son of the First Generation; was born in the old Country, and came to New York (Mr John Boyd thinks), about the year of 1740. While here, he sent back means to his brothers and sister, and aided them to come over, a few years afterwards. While in New York City, he accumulated a large fortune, and

dying an "Old Batchelor, he willed his property to Colonel Robert Boyd, his Nephew, the son of Robert, his brother.

3. ROBERT BOYD, the second son of Generation First: was born in the County of Down, Ireland; came over to New York City, about 1756, and from there to New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., and settled near the mouth of the creek that empties into the Hudson River a mile below Newburgh. There is but little known of Robert. He without doubt died near New Windsor, N. Y. They had two

CHILDREN.

7. Robert,

8. Mary,

4. JAMES BOYD, the third son of Generation First: was born in the County of Down, Ireland, about the Year of 1705: married 1st. Sarah ——— about the Year of 1732: 2nd. Mary ——— about the Year of 1753 or 54: died at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y.

Jame's first wife must have died in the County of Down, Ireland about 1750: for soon after his marriage to his second wife, he left for America, as we find in the records, that he set sail from Belfast, Ireland, August 9, 1756. While upon this journey over the dark blue waters of the Ocean, they had a daughter born, which was afterwards named "Sea-born Agnes." After landing at New York, he went to New Widsor, Orange County, in the same State, where he made his future home. It has been found by the discovery of his family Bible in the Western New York, that his family consisted of Eleven children; five by his first wife, and six by his second, as follows:—

FIRST WIFE.

9. Samuel,

11. Robert,

10. Sarah,

12. Mary,

13. Jean,

SECOND WIFE.

14. Sea-born Agnes,

17. David,

15. James,

18. Nathaniel,

16. Elizabeth,

19. Alice,

5. NATHANIEL BOYD, the fourth son of Generation First, we know but little about. He was born in the County of Down, Ireland, in an early day of the 18th Century; married for his first wife, Mar-

gart Beck; for his second, Martha Monsel. If his second marriage took place in Ireland or America, it is not known to us. He came over with his two older brothers and sister, and settled in Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y.; and there is no doubt, but what he died there. His family consisted of sixteen children; seven by his first wife, and nine by his second, as follows:—

BY FIRST WIFE.

1. Jane Boyd. No record.
2. John Boyd, the oldest son, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, in the year of 1746. He resided at Amenias, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His family consisted of Eleven children, namely:—
1st. Mary, the wife of Barnum; 2nd. Nathaniel; 3d. Conrad W.; 4th. Samuel; 5th. Margaret, the wife of Winegar; 6th. John; 7th. James; 8th. Elizebeth; 9th. Robert; 10th. Gilbert; 11th. David.
3. Samuel Boyd, the second son, we have no record.
4. James Boyd, the third son, lived at Little Britain, N. Y. His family consisted of Eleven children, namely: 1st. Martha; 2nd. James; 3d. Elizabeth; 4th. Nathaniel; 5th. Mary; 6th. James; 7th. Charles; 8th. Hannah; 9th. Robert W.; 10th. John; 11th. Alexander.
5. Mary Jane Boyd, the wife of William Bradner. No more record.
6. Nathaniel Boyd. No record.
7. Martha Boyd, the wife of Homan. No record.

SECOND WIFE.

1. Jane; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Nathaniel; 4. Mary, the wife of Thompson of Esopas; 5. Charles; 6. Hannah, the wife of Alexander;
7. Jane; 8. Robert; 9. Nathaniel.

6. MARY BOYD, the only daughter of Generation First, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, early in the 18th. Century; came over to America with her brothers, and settled at New Windsor, N. Y.; married a man by the name of Wargh, before or after she came to this country, and who her descendants are, is not known.

GENERATION THIRD.

7. ROBERT BOYD, the only son of (3.) Robert Boyd; was born

in the County of Down, Ireland, in the year of 1734; married ——— Smith at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., (which we have no date): died Oct. 29, 1804: aged seventy, as appears on his monument in Little Britain church-yard. He erected the Iron and Scythe Works, situated upon the creek, one mile below Newburgh. He inherited the estate of his Uncle Samuel, and moved to New York City, in 1800, and held the office of Sheriff. His family consisted of six children namely:—

1. Samuel Boyd, the oldest son, was born in New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y. (no date of birth): married 1st., Eliza Pearson of New Jersey, Feb. 16, 1793: 2nd. Anna Maria Bayard Sept, 24, 1812: lived in New York City, and Counselor-in-law. His family consisted of Mary Augusta, Robert, James Kent, John, Eleanor, Samuel, a physician in Brooklyn, and Edward by his first wife. Elizabeth, Bayard, Anna Maria and Isabella Graham by his second
2. John Boyd, the second son, we have no date of his birth, marriage or death, if the latter has transpired. He married a lady by the name of Orr, at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He has been sheriff of the County of St. Lawrence. Their family consisted of Robert R. who lives in Brooklyn, Hannah wife of Atwater, Eleanor now single and George, who lives in Ogdensburg, N. Y.
3. Janet Boyd, the wife of Rev. James Schoinegeozir. No record.
4. Agnes Boyd, the wife of Dr. Baltas Van Kleeck. No record.
5. Elias Boyd, who died a bachelor.
6. George Boyd, an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, Pa.

8. MARY BOYD, the only daughter of Robert Boyd: was born in the County of Down, Ireland, about 1740: married — Harris at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y. No farther record.

9. SAMUEL BOYD, the oldest son of James and Sarah Boyd: was born in the County of Down, Ireland, in 1734: married 1st. Elizabeth McDoel at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., about the year of 1767: 2nd. Mary Lyons at the same place, of which we have no date. Died at Little Britain, same county, May 27, 1801.

It seems by records that Samuel visited America, some four years earlier than his father, or about the year of 1752. He then returned

to Ireland, and came back with his father in 1754, and took up his residence in Little Britain, where he lived until he died. He served with distinction in the French war, and furnished a substitute in the Revolution. His first wife was the daughter of Matthew McDoel, and was born in the County of Down, Ireland, in 1747; died at Little Britain, Aug. 25, 1775. His 2nd. wife, died at the same place, in 1812. His family were by his first wife, and consisted of four

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 20. Elizabeth, | 22. Matthew, |
| 21- James, | 23. John, |

10. SARAH BOYD, the oldest daughter of James and Sarah Boyd; was born in the County of Down, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1738. We have no more history of her: without doubt she remained in the "Old World."

11. ROBERT BOYD, the second son of James and Sarah Boyd; was born in the County of Down, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1740; married Jane Smith at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y. We have no more record only by this union they had Ten children, namely:—

1st. Sarah,; 2nd. Thomas, who married Hulda Mills of New Windsor, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1794; lived and died at Little Britain, same County; 3d. Robert, who lived at Montgomery, N. Y.; 4th. Francis,; 5th. James,; 6th. Hannah,; 7th. John, who resides at Canandaigua, N. Y.; 8th. Mary, the wife of James Waugh, of Newburgh, N. Y.; 9th. Samuel,; 10th. Charles,.

12. MARY BOYD, the second daughter of James and Sarah Boyd; was born in the County of Down, Ireland, March 28, 1742; married and settled in Scotland. No more record.

13. JEAN BOYD, the third daughter of James and Sarah Boyd; was born in the County of Down, Ireland, Jan. 20, 1749; married ——— Soper at Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y. No more record.

14. SEA-BORN AGNES BOYD, the oldest daughter of James and Mary Boyd; was born upon the Ocean, Sept. 23, 1756; married Richard Hudson at Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y. No more record.

15. JAMES BOYD, the oldest son of James and Mary Boyd; the date of his birth, was torn from the old bible of his father's of 1756. After he became of age, he moved to Phelps, N. Y., where he died in 1830. No more record.

16. ELIZABETH BOYD, the second daughter of James and Mary Boyd: was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. (the balance torn out of the Bible); married Isaac Belknap of Newburgh, N. Y., who was an officer in the Revolution. No more record.

17. DAVID BOYD, the second son of James and Mary Boyd; was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. (balance torn out of the family Bible); married Sarah Humphery at Phelps, Ontario Co. N. Y. (no date); died at the same place, in 1802.

We have no history of him, except that he moved from the place of his birth, to Phelps, in 1780 or 1781, and his family consisted of six

CHILDREN.

24. James,
25. David,
26. Eliza,

27. Maria,
28. Hugh,
29. Oliver,

18. NATHANIEL BOYD, the youngest son of James and Mary Boyd: no more record.

19. ALICE BOYD, the youngest daughter of James and Mary Boyd: we have no more records of her, except that her husband's name was John Wood.

GENERATION FOURTH.

20. ELIZABETH BOYD, the oldest daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDoel) Boyd: was born in Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1769: married Benjamin Jenkins, Sept. 10, 1791: died at Prompton, Wayne Co., Pa., April 25, 1851.

Elizabeth's husband, was born at Scituate, Plymouth Co., Mass., Oct. 15, 1765. He learned the scythe-makers trade of Colonel Robert Orr, of Bridgewater, Mass., who was the first manufacturer of Scythes by water-power in this country. From Bridgewater, he went to New Windsor, N. Y.,—adjoining Newburgh,—as foreman of the Scythe

works erected by Colonel Robert Boyd; then he went to Torrington, and in 1792, to Winsted, Conn., where in company with Mr. James Boyd, in 1795, erected a double house, which they lived in, until 1896, when he built and moved into what is now called the Winsted Hotel. In 1812, he built a Scythe shop and carried on the business until about 1816. In 1818, he removed his family to Wayne Co., Pa., and there began life anew, in an unbroken forest upon the Lackawaxen River, four miles from Honesdale. Here he cleared up a new home, and built a Scythe-shop, Saw-mill, before the first projectors of the Hudson and Delaware Canal and Railroad visited that region, and before Honesdale was thought of. The Railroad was located through the lands that he cleared, and the pleasant Village of Prompton grew up around them. Here he lived to a good old age, the "Pioneer and Patriarch of a region which he had entered at the age of 52." He in 1803-4, represented his town in General Assembly with distinction, and breathed his last, Jan. 18, 1853. His family consisted of Eleven children, which were all born at Winsted, Conn., except one, as follows:—

1. Elizabeth Jenkins, the oldest daughter, was born at Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 5, 1792; married Horace Kent of Boston, Mass.: died Oct. 24, 1820.
2. Susan Jenkins, the second daughter, was born April 25, 1794: married Henry Noble, M. D., at the place of her birth, in 1813, died at the same place, in 1814. Her husband came to her native place, from Vermont, in 1813, and commenced the practice of medicine. Soon after his wife's death, he left the State. They had one son named James Dwight, who is supposed to be born (as he was baptised) Nov. 6, 1814. Supposed to be living.
3. Benjamin Jenkins, the oldest son, was born Dec. 6, 1796: married Mary Kent, Oct. 4, 1820. No more record.
4. Samuel Jenkins, the second son, was born Dec. 4, 1798; married 1st Elizabeth Buckland, (no date.) 2nd. Mary Jane Buckland, (no date.)
5. Lionel Jenkins, the third son, was born in 1799; died at the same place, in 1807.
6. Louisa Jenkins, the third daughter, was born in 1801; married 1st. Arah Bartlet, her own cousin, a son of her father's sister. 2nd.

Jacob Davis (no date.)

7. Edward Jinkins, the fourth son, was born in 1804; died unmarried in 1854. No more record.
8. Maria Jinkins, the fourth daughter, was born in 1806; married Ralph Case. No more record or dates.
9. John Jinkins, the fifth son, was born in 1808; married Jane Greely. No more record.
10. Henrietta Jinkins, the fifth daughter, was born in 1810; married Luman Hubbell at the place of her birth, Oct. 7, 1837. He was a dyer by occupation, and for several years a resident of Massachusetts. He came to Winsted, Conn., in 1828, and in 1831, in company with Samuel W. Coe, went into the keeping of a Country store, and Produce business, in a building then standing on Main St. Here they pursued in large business, until in 1845, they erected the building, known as Coe's store on the same street. Before the building was completed, he was taken suddenly sick, and died within a week, or on the day that had been fixed for the removal of their goods, and the opening of business in their new building. For his first wife, he married Jane Munro Boyd, the daughter of James and Mary Boyd. Henrietta had one son, named Luman Stillman Hubbell, who was born in Winsted, Conn., May 24, 1844. He resides near Mankato, Minn., unmarried.
11. Marietta Jinkins, the sixth daughter, was born in 1812; married Benjamin Jinkins the 3d.; died in 1842. No more record.

21. JAMES BOYD, the oldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDoel) Boyd: was born at Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1770; married 1st., Mary Munro at Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 23, 1795; 2nd. Jane Munro—half-sister of his first—at Bridgewater, Mass., June 8. 1822.; died at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 1, 1849.

James came to Winsted, Conn., from New Windsor, N. Y., with his brother-in-law and partner (Mr Jinkins), in 1792; having previously learned from him, the scythe-makers trade at New Windsor, his Native place. He first lived in a small house, that stood on the West side of North Main Street, which was built by him and Mr. Jinkins, in 1795, and jointly occupied by them until 1802, when he built and moved

into a house on the East side of Main St., in the West Villaga, opposite Munro Street.

In 1803, he dissolved partnership with Mr Jenkins, taking for his share the joint property of the firm in the West Winsted Village. In 1808, he built a forge and saw-mill on the stream, opposite the Clark's house, now owned by the New England Pin Co. In 1822, he built a drafting and forging-shop, in the rear of the Beardsley house, and in 1828, rebuilt the "Upper Forge," on the Lake stream above Hubbert's present Iron works, and in 1816, the "Old Iron Store," on Main St.

James was a man of indomitable energy. Few men ever done more hard work, and thoroughly managed a large business than he did, until he passed the prime of life. Frugal and temperate in all of his habits, with a spirit of kind disposition and benevolency. No wandering out-cast, however degraded he may have been, was ever turned away from his door without food and lodging when needed. With a good common school education, he possessed a strong discriminating mind, and studious habits. Trained in the faith of the "Scotch Seceders," he made the bible his constant study, and committed the same to his memory.

His first wife was the daughter of Alexander and — (McIntosh) Munro from Inverness, Scotland: was born at Boston, Mass., March 10, 1771: died in Winsted, Conn., Sept. 2, 1821. His second wife was the daughter of Alexander — (Hutchinson) Munro: was born at Bridgewater, Mass., June 8, 1788: died at Winsted, Conn., Dec. 9, 1852. His family consisted of nine children by his first wife, and four by his second, as follows:—

BY HIS FIRST WIFE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 30. Nancy, | 34. Samuel, |
| 31. John, | 35. Eliza, |
| 32. James M. } Twins. | 36. Mary, |
| 33. Eliza, | 37. Jane M., |
| 38. Susan, | |

BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

1. Alexander Munro Boyd, the oldest son, was born in Winsted, Conn., July 2, 1823; died at the same place, June 12, 1824.
2. Janet Boyd, the oldest daughter, was born in Winsted, Conn., May 16, 1825: died at the same place, April 12, 18—

3. Elizabeth Boyd, the second daughter, was born at Winsted, Conn., Oct. 23, 1827; married Stephen H. Hubbard at the same place, June 1, 1859. Her husband has been the managing Editor of the "Hartford Courant," for several years.
4. Lewis Boyd, the second son, was born at Winsted, Conn., Aug. 15, 1831; married Helen A. Peck, in Fairfield Co., Conn., Nov. 6, 1862; died at New Brunswick, N. J., of which we have no date. Lewis occupation, was that of a manufacturer. The first business he successfully carried on, was the manufacture of planters hoes, in Winsted, from 1852, to 1860. He then went to New York, and then to New Brunswick, N. J., and there entered into the manufacture of Mason's fruit jars, until he died. His wife was an adopted child, and went by the name of Helen Annetta Wooster, while her parental parents, were Edward and Mary Ann Peck. She was born at Winsted, Conn., April 18, 1840. They have had five children, namely:— 1st. Anna, who was born in New York, June 30, 1864: died at the same place, July 2, 1864. 2nd., a still born son; born in Brooklin, N. Y., July 6, 1865. 3d. Ralph Booth, who was born at the same place, June 4, 1866. 4th. Louis Roland, who was born at the same place, Dec. 10, 1867, and died there, Aug. 13, 1868. 5th. James Hubbell, who was born at the same place, Nov. 13, 1869: died there, Aug. 17, 1870.

22. and 23. MATTHEW and JOHN BOYD; two youngest sons of Samuel and Elizabeth (McDoel) Boyd. No record of their births or deaths, only that they died young; and the same transpired at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y.

24. JAMES BOYD, the oldest son of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd: was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1790: married 1st., Urena Rodgers at the same place, (no date); married 2nd., Elizabeth Pullen, (no date). He had two children by his first wife, namely:—

1. John, who is now married and lives in Pennsylvania. No more record.
2. Harwood, the second son: no record, except he died, June 9, 1858.

25. DAVID BOYD, the second son of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd: was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., ———; mar-

ried Ann Ringer. No more record except they had six children, whose names were Jane, John, Isabella R., Robert C., Sarah E. and Charles David.

26. ELIZA JANE BOYD, the oldest daughter of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd; was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1792; married Harwood Bannister. No more record.

27. MARIA BOYD, the second daughter of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd; was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1800. No more record.

28. HUGH BOYD, the third son of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd; was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1796; married 1st. Elvira Swift. 2nd. Sarah Pullen; of which we have no dates. His family by his first wife, consisted of one child named Henry, who was born in 1834. 2nd. wife children were, Mary E., who was born in 1837; James P., who was born in 1839; Caroline M., who was born in 1841; and Cordelia A., who was born in 1843,

29. OLIVER BOYD, the youngest son of David and Sarah (Humphery) Boyd; was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1802; married 1st., Anna Hurd. 2nd., Elizabeth Mauley. His family consisted of two children, Eliza and Henry by the first wife. No more record.

GENERATION FIFTH.

30. NANCY BOYD, the oldest daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd; was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 27, 1797; married Lucius Clark at the same place, Jan. — 1819.

Nancy's husband was born at Watery, Mass., Aug. 22, 1790; died at Winsted, Conn., Dec. 28, 1863. He came from Massachusetts to Winsted, with his father, in 1807. Here in 1813 or 1814, formed a partnership with Nathaniel B. Gaylord, in the merchantile business, and continued in the same, until 1818, when he removed to Monroe Co. N. Y. Here he went into trade at Carthage—a place situated then at the foot of the Genesee Falls,—and then into the Village of Rochester.

In 1824, he returned to Winsted, and in company with Samuel Boyd, opened a store, and remained there, until he went to Massachusetts, in

1834. In 1841, he again returned, and purchased a clock factory in the East Village, and continued in that business, until 1845, when he purchased largely in real estate, on the flats between the East and West Village, and afterwards contrabuted more than any other person in building up the two sections of the now consolidated borough.

He was the prime mover, and one of the most efficient promoters of the measure which secured the extension of the Naugatuck Rail Road, from Waterbury to Winsted. He was an upright and correct man of business, energetic and hard working: but versatile to a degree, that impeded the complete success of some of his enterprises. As a citizen, he was right minded, public spirited, and deservedly popular. Their family consisted of Eight children, namely:—

1. Caroline Clark, who was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 4, 1822: died at the same place, in 1822.
2. Frederick Boyd Clark, the oldest son, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1823; died at the same place, in 1825.
3. Lucius Hubbard Clark, the second son, was born at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 25, 1825; died in 1850.
4. Mary Munro Clark, the second daughter, was born at Winsted, Conn., May 24, 1827: married H. B. Alvoid. No more record.
5. Thomas Montague Clark, the third son, was born at Winsted, Conn., Jan. 4, 1830: married 1st., Julia Catiline Freeman at Collinsville, Conn., May 6, 1839. Married 2nd., Julia Van-Sickle at Ovid, N. Y., Dec. — 1878. His first wife died Nov. — 1877, by whom he had Ten children, whose names were Carrie, Lucuis, Munro and Thomas, who died in infancy: and Harry C., Caroline F., Boyd, Fanny, Jessie and Nancy. These children were all born at Collinsville, Conn.
6. Edward Clark, the fourth son, was born at Winsted, Conn., April 15, 1832: married Susan Jane Holmes at the same place, Dec. 10, 1854. No more record.
7. Martha Clark, the third daughter, was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1834: now dead.
8. Susan Clark, the youngest daughter, was born at Freeding Hills, Mass., July 10, 1838: married Rev. Malcom McGregor Dana at Norwich, Conn. Her husband is a minister of the Congregational Church. They moved to St. Paul, Minn., in 1878.

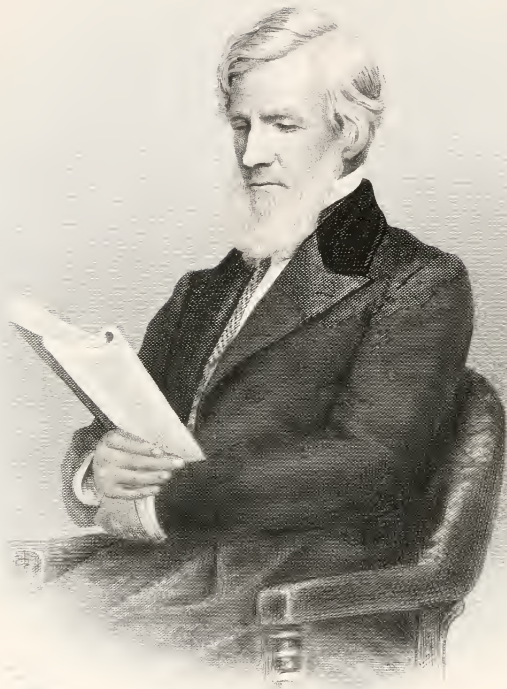
31. JOHN BOYD, a twin son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd; was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., March 17, 1799. married 1st, Emily Webster Beers at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., May 17, 1831. 2nd., Jerusha (Rockwell) Hinsdale at the same place, Dec. 10, 1843; died at the same place, Dec. 1, 1881.

Mr. Boyd is the person whom I have referred to, as being the writer of the letter I have given at the beginning of this Chapter; and of whom I labored so long to discover the author of: my last letter reached his family, a few days after his death.

Mr. Boyd's first wife, was the daughter of Elias and Jerusha (Fitch) Beers: was born in New Hampshire, March, 1809: died at Winsted, Conn., November 25, 1842. His second wife was the daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Mc Ewen) Rockwell, and the widow of Theodore Hinsdale; was born March 28, 1803.

Mr. Boyd remained at home in his younger days, until he had arrived to a sufficient age, when he was sent to a grammar school, at Hartford, Conn. Here transpired an event, which will always place his name in the memory of the American people.

In the year of 1817 or '18, while at the College at Hartford, he boarded in the family of the Rev. Flint, of the South Church. Coming in one day from school, he noticed upon the work-stand of Mrs. Bissell—Mr. Flint's mother-in-law—a dingy piece of parchment, covered on one side with black letters. In answer to the inquiries of Mr. Boyd, she said "having occasion to use some paste-board, I sent to Mrs. Wyleys—our neighbor—and she sent me this." Mr. Boyd proposed to procure her a piece of pasteboard in exchange for the parchment, to which Mrs. Bissell consented. It was however, some six or eight years, before Mr. Boyd examined the parchment with care, and for the first time, learned what its contents were: for it proved to be a portion of the duplicate Charter, which Captain Joseph Wadsworth had saved from the hands of Sir. Edmund Andros, on the eventful night, October 31, 1687, when the lights were suddenly extinguished in the Hartford meeting-house, where the assembly had met, and hid in the "Old Charter Oak." The original Charter, now hanging in the Secretary's office, is engrossed upon three skins, or parchments. The duplicate was upon two, not having so much ornamentation. What was rescued by Mr. Boyd, was a part—about three-fourths—of the second skin, and



Yours truly
John Boyd

this is now in the possession of the "Connecticut Historical Society," where he placed it some years ago.

Mr. Boyd was a graduate of Yale college in class of 1821, and attended the commencement exercises in the summer of 1831, when his class celebrated its sixtieth anniversary, nine members being present. He studied law in New Haven after his graduation at Yale, and was admitted to the bar of New Haven county, in 1825. He was a representative in the general assembly from Winchester in 1820 and 1832, and was a senator from the fifteenth district of Connecticut, in 1853. He was county commissioner of Litchfield county in 1848, 1849 and 1850, and was town clerk of Winchester for twenty-six years, being first elected in 1829, and at different times between that date and 1875. He was judge of probate for the Winchester district for fifteen years, and until disqualified by age in 1869. He was secretary of state for Connecticut for three years from 1859 to 1861. He was identified with the anti-slavery in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, and was several times a candidate for governor on the ticket of that party. Much might be said in regard to his management as a political leader, if space would admit. To show his standing with the opposing party, we will copy the following from the *Palladium*, a paper devoted to the interest of the opposing parties. It reads thus:—

"Good! Give us your hand, John Boyd. Let us forget and forgive all past differences, and go together for liberty and the constitution. We wish we lived in the Seventeenth district, in order that we might vote for John Boyd. 'Principles, not men,' should be the motto until the north is redeemed." * * * *

In 1827 he entered business with his father as an iron manufacturer in Winsted, under the firm of James Boyd & Sons, succeeding his twin brother James M., who died in 1826. He continued in business with his father until 1850, and after his father's death, continued in the iron business alone until 1853. After that date his official duties in the different positions he held occupied most of his time. He was especially fitted by his legal education, and by his sterling integrity, rare good sense, and sturdy adherence to his ideas of justice and right, for the position of judge of probate, which he held for so many years. The rights of the widow and orphan were known to be safe when he guarded the administration and settlement of estates. He was an honest man in every sense—in business, in politics, in the expression of his opinions:

and in this he never concealed his dislike for corrupt men, and for shams and trickery of ever kind. He was a man of genial nature, had many warm friends of all ages and conditions in life, and could well be called a true "gentlemen of the old school." His ardent patriotism, which was exhibited in all his political life, was shown in 1861, when at the age of over three score, he enlisted in a Winsted company, and marched with them to the camp in New Haven, eager to strike a blow for the defense of his country. When the company was mustered into the United State service, he could not be accepted.

The funeral of Mr. Boyd was largely attended at his residence in West Winsted on Sunday afternoon, December 4, 1881. The Rev. Mr. Hallock of the Second Congregational church, of which he was a member, conducted the services, and in addition to his address, brief remarks were made by the venerable Rev. Ira Pettibone, now about eighty years of age, and formerly for many years pastor of the First Congregational church in Winsted, and by the Rev. S. B. Forbs of Rockville, formerly of Winsted. Fitting allusion was made to his pure record in all the walks of life, and especially to his connection with the church. He was for a long time a member of the First Congregational church in Winsted, and later aided in the organization of the Second church in West Winsted, and for years, he was seldom missed from church gatherings. His enlistment in the army, was also recalled in alluding to his earnest patriotism, and there were many present who recalled the time when his white hairs, frosty at sixty as they were at four score, were seen in the ranks with the younger men and boys who marched away from Winsted in the early days of 1861. During his last summer, as he was gradually failing in strength, the assassination of President Garfield, and his subsequent sufferings, affected him deeply, and he remarked that he could not live if the President should die. Feeble as he was, he read his daily paper, and kept up his interest in public affairs, until within two or three days before his death.

Mr. Boyd—besides his political and manufacturing business—took a deep interest in the work of preparing a historical and genealogical history of his native Town, through the year of 1870 to 1873, and published a work entitled the "Annals of Winchester, Conn." This History gives the early history of that town, including a family record of each early settler, down to the present day. I am much obliged to

his daughter (Miss. Ellen Boyd), who sent me a copy of the same for perusal, which has enabled me to prepare so much of this chapter; also he took interest in the early history of his fore-fathers and their descendants. He labored earnestly to connect his branch of the Boyd family back to those of Scotland, but like all of the other families, without success. He was the parental father of three children by his first wife, as follows:—

1. Ellen Wright Boyd, the oldest daughter, was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co. Conn., Sept. 8, 1833. To Miss. Boyd, we are indebted for her kind assistance in our work; not only for the records of her branch of the Boyd family, but for obtaining for us the different Coat of Arms that are shown in this work, and the sketch of Dean Castle, the ancient home of the Boyds of Scotland, with other favors, while she visited the same through the Summer months of 1882. She, to us, is a stranger. We know nothing of her past life, more than a written correspondence, that we have had with her since 1881. We have requested of her, to give us a sketch of her past life, which she declined, saying “She did not desire to be personified in our book, by her own representation.” Miss. Boyd has a fine education, and is now holding the position as Preceptress of St. Agnes School of Albany, N. Y. We hope, —as she has lived in the past—she may be permitted to live in single blessedness for many years to come: as we give her our thanks for the kindness, she has shown us in the past. “Benisons be on her head forever.”
2. James Alexander Boyd, the only son, was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 12, 1835: died at the same place, Oct. 5, 1837.
3. Emily Beers Boyd, the youngest daughter, was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 23, 1842. died at the same place, Oct. 16, 1858.

32. JAMES MUNRO BOYD, twin son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., March 17, 1799: died at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 28, 1826.

James in his younger days, was trained to the business of an iron manufacturer and trader, with his father, until his death. He was an extensive reader, social, warm hearted and upright. He died unmarried.

ried, beloved and lamented.

33. ELIZA BOYD, the second daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., March 18, 1801: died at the same place, April 1, 1801.

34. SAMUEL BOYD, the third son of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd; was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 24, 1804: married Sylvia Coe at the same place, Sept. 20, 1825.

Samuel's wife was the fourth daughter of Jonathan and Charlotte (Spencer) Coe: was born Aug. 12, 1806. In 1832, Samuel erected the Clifton Mill Works, now owned by the Winsted Hoe Company of Winsted, Conn., in which he manufactured shovels, hoes and carpenter tools, for two or three years, and then sold out to the Clifton Mill Company. He was a trader and manufacturer in Winsted, until 1833, when he was appointed Custom-house appriser, at New Orleans, La. In 1850, became a commission merchant in hardware, at New York City: and in 1860, he was re-appointed Custom-house appriser at that place. He now resides at Brooklyn, N. Y. Their family consists of five children, namely:—

1. James Munro Boyd, the oldest son, was born at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 28, 1826: drowned at the same place, in Mad River, June 10, 1829.
2. Marianne Boyd, the oldest daughter, was born in Winsted, Conn., July 31, 1828: married Henry Bascom Keen at New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1859. He was the son of Robert and Phœbe (Page) Keen: was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18, 1825: died at New York, Dec. — 1868. Their family consisted of five children as follows:— 1st. Robert Lewis, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1851. 2nd. Henry Boyd, was born at the same place, Jan. 9, 1854. 3d. James Munro, was born at the same place, July 16, 1856. 4th. Herbert Foss, and 5th. Nellie Keen, no date of births.
3. Sarah Jane Boyd, the second daughter, was born at Winsted, Conn., June 10, 1831: married Thomas Howe Bird at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1853: He was born in Boston, Mass.
4. Robert Munro Boyd, the second son, was born at Winsted, Conn., Aug. 12, 1832: married Kate Baldwin Crane at Bloomfield, N.

J., Nov. 10, 1859, a daughter of Matthew and Susan (Baldwin) Crane. They now reside at Mont Clair, N. J., and have three children, whose names are Susan, Robert and Bertha; all born in New Jersey.

5. Alice Isabel Boyd, the third daughter, was born at New Orleans, La., June 26, 1845; married Rev. Nelson Millard at Mont Clair, N. J., May 11, 1869. He was for many years the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, N. Y. They have one child, Earnest Boyd Millard, who was born Dec. 11, 1870.

35. ELIZA BOYD, the third daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 25, 1804: died at the same place, Sept. 10, 1821.

36. MARY BOYD, the fourth daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 11, 1807: died at the same place, Aug. 30, 1821.

37. JANE MUNRO BOYD, the fifth daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: married Luman Hubbell at the same place, June 22, 1831: died at the same place, Jan. 8, 1836.

Jane's husband, after her death, married her cousin, Henrietta Jinkins, of whom I have given a history of, on page 250, No. 10. Their family consisted of two children, who were born at Winsted, Conn., as follows:—

1. Andrew Lyman Hubbell, the oldest son, was born March 5, 1834: married Martha Woodworth at Great Barrington, Mass., Sept. 10, 1857. She was born April 15, 1836.
2. James Boyd Hubbell, the second son, was born March 18, 1836: married Kate Amelia Tew, Sept. 9, 1858. She was born Dec. 17, 1836. They had five children, all born at Mankato, Minn., as follows:— 1st. Louis Boyd Hubbell, born July 5, 1859. 2nd. Grace Hubbell, born July 11, 1861. 3d. Henrietta May Hubbell, born May 11, 1862. 4th. James Boyd Hubbell, born Dec. 22, 1866. 5th. Andrew Lyman Hubbell, born Oct. 8, 1870.

38. SUSAN BOYD, the youngest daughter of James and Mary (Munro) Boyd: was born at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 9, 1815: married Elijah Phelps Grant, at the same place, Sept. 7, 1836.

Susan's husband, was the son of Elijah and Elizabeth Grant ; was born at Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 23, 1808. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, and then resided at Canton, Ohio, where he was a lawyer and banker until he died. She now resides in Omaha, Neb. They had seven children, born at Canton, Ohio, as follows:—

1. Elizabeth Grant, the oldest daughter, born May 21, 1841 ; married Thomas J. Harford at Omaha, Neb., May 18, 1858.
 2. Susan Grant, the second daughter, was born Jan. 8, 1841 ; died at Canton, Ohio, July 19, 1841.
 3. Mary Grant, the third daughter, was born Sept. 12, 1842 ; married.
 4. Charles Fourier Grant, the oldest son, was born Aug. 12, 1844 ; died at Canton, Ohio, May 25, 1845.
 5. Jane Grant, the fourth daughter, was born Nov. 27, 1846.
 6. Martha A. Grant, the fifth daughter, was born April 30, 1849, died at Canton, Ohio, June 27, 1859.
 7. James Boyd Grant, the youngest son, was born Nov. 10, 1853.
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HISTORY

—OF THE—

BOYD'S OF MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

FURNISHED BY

Samuel M. Boyd,

OF MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.



History of the Boyds of Middletown, N. Y.

Through the kindness of Mr. Samuel M. Boyd of Middletown, N. Y.—a descendant of this family—I am indebted for the following records, and to distinguish them from the other Boyd families in this book, I have called them the “Boyd’s Middletown, N. Y. The main part of these records, were taken from manuscripts, prepared and left by the late Rev. J. N. Boyd of that place, father of Mr. S. M. Boyd. Although we can not connect them to our family in this country, there are incidents so strong, as to convince us, that they must have been connected in the Old World. One of these points is, that one of the three brothers of our family, went and settled near them, in that county, and at the same place, that their ancestors lived, and without doubt our ancestor went there because their relation had gone there before them. Therefore under the advise of Mr. S. M. Boyd, I have prepared the following Chapter, although, some of the descendants are not as full, as they ought to have been. We will give them, as near as we can.

GENERATION FIRST.

1. ROBERT BOYD, whose birth place is unknown to the present generation, if born in Scotland or Ireland. The first that is known of him, was that he came from the North of Ireland, to Philadelphia, Pa. before the Revolutionary war. From here, he went, and settled in Washington County, N. Y., and at that place, lost his wife, and all of his children, except one daughter, (who married Arron McNeal) with dys-

intery. In 1776 or '77, he came to Little Britain, Orange Co. N. Y., where he married for his Second wife, Sarah Hunter, the late Widow of Robert Hunter, who was a Miss Lyons, before her first marriage. He resided here seven years with this Lady, and died here in 1786, leaving two

CHILDREN.

2. John,

3. Alexander,

GENERATION SECOND.

2. JOHN BOYD, the oldest son of Robert and Sarah (Hunter) Boyd: was born at New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1779; died at New York City, in 1814 or '15, leaving a widow, and four children, whose names were Alexander, George W., Clara and Eliza Jane. Alexander was a barber, and George followed the life of a physician, and both died unmarried. Clara married a gentleman by the name of Doors (Dawes), and died leaving two children. Her family were noted for their personal beauty. She is now dead, and nothing has been heard of her two children, and it is supposed this family have become extinct.

3. ALEXANDER BOYD, the second son of Robert and Sarah (Hunter) Boyd; was born at Little Britain, Orange Co., N. Y., May 10, 1782. married Mary Seyboit at Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1806: died at Hamptonburgh, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869.

Alexander's birth-place, was about six miles from the village of New Windsor. From here he moved with his mother—who had married for her third husband, Thomas Marshall of Minisink, N. Y.—to that place. Here his step-father had purchased a farm of Judge Wickham, for twenty-shillings per acre; which was in the year of 1806. After staying here for a short time, he went back to Little Britain, and lived with David McLutcheon, and then to Salem, Washington Co. N. Y., and took up his residence with Arron McNeal—who had married his half-sister—and commenced to learn the wheel-wright trade. He resided here for one year, then left "Because McNeal, such a whiskey drinker." At this critical period of his life, he had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Alexander Proudfit preach, of whom he had a high opinion of, through the remainder of his life. He went from here, to

a place called the Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., to learn the same trade, but did not stay long, for he soon went to Deer Park, and finished the same with Abraham Taylor. Here he resided for three years, and then took up his residence with John Seybert, for one year, and then went to New York City, and worked at his trade for six months, and then came back and took up his residence with Frederick Seybolt, and remained three years, turning and making wheels. Here in the Summer of 1806, he married Mary Seybolt,—the daughter of the above gentleman, and in April of 1807, moved to Minisink, (N. Y.), and bought 61 acres of land of Benjamin Youngs, at the rate of fifteen dollars per acre. He had in his possession at this time, about \$500, of which he paid down \$300 on his farm, and the ballance in instalments of \$200 per year, until the whole was paid. He then added 40 acres more, he purchased of his step-father, and 12 acres he bought of Geo. Cook, and one wood-lot of Gen'l Wickham. In 1823, he sold the whole to Erie Coleman, for less than \$4000: and in the same year, he bought a farm in Hamptonburgh, N. Y., at the rate of \$37.50 per acre., which he resided upon at the time of his death.

Alexander was first awakened to the importance of religion, by the death of Daniel Still, whom he saw die, and was for weeks after his death, so greatly excited, that his mind would not let him rest; and the words “Though your sins, are as scarlet, &c.” dwelled long in his memory. He joined the Presbyterian church at Westown, N. Y., in 1809, and was here ordained an elder. He removed from this Church to that of Ridgebury, which was nearer his home. A few years afterwards, he moved to Hamptonburgh, N. Y., and was also made an Elder there, and to the close of his life, an active and influential member of his denomination.

At Hamptonburgh, N. Y., he breathed his last the 29th of December, 1869, and was buried at Neelytown, in the same county. His funeral services, was conducted by Rev. S. C. Hepburn, who took for his text, Job V. 26 verse. “Thou shalt come to thy grave, in a full age, like a shock of corn cometh in its season.” Their family consisted of Ten

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. Keturah-A, | 9. Daniel-R, |
| 5. Sarah-J, | 10. Mary-M. |
| 6. Frederick-S, | 11. Charlott-A, |

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 7. John-N, | 12. Alexander-P, |
| 8. Abigal-E, | 13. George-H, |

GENERATION THIRD.

4. KETURAH ANN BOYD, the oldest daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd: was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., May — 1807: married Gabriel Horton at the same place, March 8, 1828; died at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1871.

At the time of her death, she left one son—Charles H. Horton—who is now living.

5. SARAH JANE BOYD, the second daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd: was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Aug, 13, 1809: married Abial Decker at the same place, Jan. 4, 1832.

For about twenty-five years after their marriage, Sarah and her husband, lived upon a farm near Monticello, Sullivan Co N. Y. They now live upon one near Walden, Orange Co., N. Y. Their family consist of nine

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 14. Marietta, | 18. James-A, |
| 15. Franklin, | 19. David-H, |
| 16. Gabriel-H, | 20. Abial, |
| 17. Alexander, | 21. Sarah-A, |
| 22. A-Amelia, | |

6. FREDERICK SEYBOLT BOYD, the oldest son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd: was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. — 1811: married Joanna Jackson at New York City, June 8, 1835.

Frederick now resides at New York. They have two children, Mary Anna, who married Mr. Barber, and Louisa F. Boyd, whom I have no record of.

7. JOHN NEWTON BOYD, the second son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd: was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., July 19, 1814; married Mary Jane Millspaugh at Scotchtown, same county, Nov. 18, 1840: died at Circleville, same county, April 14, 1874.

When John Newton Boyd was a very young man, he entertained a very earnest religious convictions, and became determined to devote his life to the ministry. With this object in view, he began preparing himself for college at the Montgomery Academy. In 1835, he entered the Junior class at the Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. Two years afterwards, he graduated with honor of membership in the Phi Beta Rappa society. From here he went to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. From this he graduated in 1840, and was soon afterwards ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian faith, by the Presbytery of the Hudson Diocese. In the fall of this year, he was united in marriage to his devoted wife, who was the daughter of Samuel Millsbaugh. Soon after having received a call from the Presbyterian Society of Hempstead, N. Y., he settled there, and commenced his ministry. While he was residing here, the Asiatic cholera raged with great violence in New York and vicinity, and thousands fell beneath the fatal disease; although Hempstead was some thirty miles from that city, it was not exempt. In the present time, there was a family living across the street, that were attacked with the malady, and almost every case proved fatal. Notwithstanding the terrible risk, and the horror and fright of the outbreak, of which the pestilence had caused the community, Mr. Boyd, fearlessly and faithfully waited upon the bereaved and stricken family, alone, when no one else dared to go; and went daily and rendered what service he could, to cheer their aching hearts, and comfort the mind. The disease did not extend beyond this family, and he escaped unharmed.

Eleven years in succession, Mr. Boyd ministered successfully to the Church of Hempstead, when by actual desire for a change, he left here and took up his abode at Middletown, N. Y. Finding considerable dissatisfaction existing in the congregation of the Presbyterian church of that place, from the preaching of their former pastor—Rev. Mr. Wood,—he gathered a number of the malcontents together, presided over them, and preached to them, in the Gothic Hall of that place, for one or two months. Through the acts of this new society, and by their aid, sprang the Second Presbyterian Society, now the largest congregation of that place.

He did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his labors: for in June of 1852, he excepted the charge of the Presbyterian church of Liberty, Sullivan Co. N. Y., where he remained until 1858, when he resigned

this charge, after a successful pastorate of six and one-half years, to take charge of the Presbyterian church of White Deer, Lycoming, Co., Pa., where he continued the ministry with success, until November of 1867, when he accepted a call to the church of Circleville, N. Y. The cause of his last removal, was that he desired to be near his parents, and those of his wife: who, with one exception, were all living, but advanced in years, and nearing the close of their useful life. After he had been at Circleville for two years, the symptoms of heart disease, became manifest, and it were evident that he had but a few years to live: but, being desirous however of completing thirty years of service in the ministry, he struggled hard against the disease, and to maintain his place in the pulpit, until 1870, when he closed the thirtieth year of this service, and then preached his farewell sermon, and left the pulpit for ever-more. After retiring from the pastorship of the Church, he built him a house at Circleville, where with constant increasing feebleness he continued to reside, until his death. He was buried at that place.

John N. Boyd, like all the others of his family, was of a bright and cheerful nature; and at all times enjoyed a joke, and laughed with the greatest gestures, and were otherwise gifted with fine social qualities. He was always popular among the people, whether they attended his church or not. His temper was quick, and he were very prompt to resent an insult; though always controlled his wrath. He was a financial manager, and distinguished himself as such, in settling the estate of Gabriel Horton—a brother-in-law—of which he was made the Executor. While he was at Liberty, N. Y. he undertook the raising of funds for a parsonage, and succeeded so well in his undertaking, that his successor there, has always since had a home. Ever Church, over which he had a charge, was left by him in a better financial condition, than it were when he was installed as its Pastor. His salary was always of a meagre sum; yet he managed to accumulate a small amount of money, which afforded his children the means of obtaining a thorough education. As a Minister, (perhaps not elegant) he was earnest and practical in his calling, as is shown by the large number of conversions, which everywhere attended his ministry. His widowed wife now survives him, and resides at Middletown, N. Y. They had two

CHILDREN.

23. Samuel-M,

24. Mary-S,

8. ABIGAL ELIZA BOYD, the third daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd; was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 19, 1816, married Nelson Crest at Hamptonburgh same county, March 29, 1843; died at the same place, in 185—.

At the time of Abigal's death, she left one child named Theodore, who married Celia Mapes, at Montgomery, N. Y., and still resides there and has several children.

9. DAVID ROBINSON BOYD, the third son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd; was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., June —, 1819; married Francis A. Jackson at Middletown, same county, Oct. 8, 1844; died at the same place, May 4, 1881.

The following I clip from the "*Middletown Mercury*," of Orange Co. N. Y., owned by his son and Mr. Slauson, of that place.

"The subject of this sketch, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Stewart, in this village, Wednesday evening, of heart disease, aged sixty-one years. The Deceased, who has resided in New York for a number of years, came to this village about three weeks ago, suffering from an affection of the heart, but was not considered to be dangerously ill. He died very suddenly.

"Mr. Boyd was born in the town of Minisink, in the year 1819, and was a son of the late Alex. Boyd and Mary Seybolt. His family removed to the town of Hamptonburgh shortly after his birth, in which town he spent his early days. His vocation was that of a druggist, a business which he followed throughout his life, with the exception of a few years spent in mining operations in California. Of late years he has been a drug broker in New York. He was a man of very genial disposition, quiet and unobtrusive, but always cheerful and companionable."

Mr. Boyd left a wife, now living, and one

CHILD.

25. Charles-J,

10. MARY MATILDA BOYD, the fourth daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd; was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1821.

To the sorrow of her friends, Mary became insane in 1847, and now is living at Battleborough, Vt.

11. CHARLOTTE AMANDA BOYD, the fifth daughter of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd, was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., July 9, 1823: married John J. Green at Hamptonburgh, same county, Sept. 15, 1847.

Charlotte now resides at Hemstead, N. Y. They have two children named George B., and Charles H.; the latter married Ella Jones, and have one child named Charles.

12. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT BOYD, the fourth son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd; was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1825. married and lives at Hollister, California, and have one child named Grace.

13. GEORGE HORTON BOYD, the youngest son of Alexander and Mary (Seybolt) Boyd: was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., June 29, 1829; married Augusta A. Gurnee at Hamptonsburgh, same county, Oct. 21, 1858.

We have no history of his family, except they have one

CHILD.

26. Hattie-G,

GENERATION FOURTH.

14. MARIETTA DECKER, the oldest daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker; was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Nov. 4, 1832; died with diabetes at the same place, Oct. 21, 1846.

15. B. FRANFLIN DECKER, the oldest son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., Aug. 29, 1834: married Mary King at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1870; died at Campbell Hall, same county, May 10, 1881.

Franklin was an ardent soldier in the the war of 1861. His death was caused by green-phneumonia. Their family consisted of three

CHILDREN.

27. Howard-L,

28. Emma-J,

29. Francis-A,

16. GABRIEL HORTON DECKER, the second son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., June 23, 1836: died at the same place with heart disease, May 15, 1853.

17. ALEXANDER BOYD DECKER, the third son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 1, 1838: married Emma K. Fisher at Atchison, Kan., Feb. 2, 1871. They still reside at the above place.

18. JAMES ADAMS DECKER, the fourth son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., March 29, 1840: married Fannie M. Howell at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1879.

James is now a prominent banker at Menomonee, Wis. He was an honorable soldier, and served through the Southern rebellion.

19. DAVID H. DECKER, the fifth son of Ahial and Mary Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1842: married Martha E. McLean at Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1875.

David resides at Menomonee, Wis., and is a physician besides being an Editor of one of the newspapers of that place.

20. AHIAL DECKER, the sixth son of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 23, 1844: unmarried and resides with his parents at Walden, N. Y.

21. SARAH AMANDA DECKER, the second daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1847: died at Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., with diabetes, Oct. 3, 1863.

22. ANNA AMELIA DECKER, the youngest daughter of Ahial and Sarah Jane (Boyd) Decker: was born at Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1849: unmarried and resides with her parents, at Walden, N. Y. To her, as well as to Mr. S. M. Boyd, we are indebted for records of their family, &c.

23. SAMUEL MILSPAUGH BOYD, the only son of John N.

and Mary Jane (Millspaugh) Boyd; was born at Hemstead, Rockland Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1841: married Mary O. Irwin at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1867.

Samuel when at the age of Ten years,—on the account of being no school in the neighborhood where his parents resided—was sent to the Rockland Institute, at Nyack, N. Y. Here he attended school for Eight months, till he contracted the scarlet fever, and was obliged to go home, where he unfortunately gave the disease to his sister, and many of the neighbors: yet, by the will of Providence, none died. He then accompanied his parents to Liberty, N. Y., and attended for several years a noted school, held at the Normal Institute of that place. When at the age of fifteen, his father procured for him a clerkship in the store of Clament & Messiter, who dealt largely in “General Merchandise.” Here he staid over a year, until his parents moved to Deer Valley, Pa. Soon after going to that place, he became determined to obtain a good education. Here he first commenced to study Latin and Greek, and at the same time, made preparations with the Rev. W. W. Howard, at the Academy at Jersey Shore, Pa., and at Erastus’ Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y.,—to that place Mr. Howard soon afterwards went to extend his teachings. In August of 1860, he entered the Freshman class, in the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, and united with the “America Whig Society,” in that Institute. He was appointed Junior Orator to represent that society at their Annual commencement at the end of their Junior year, and then graduated honorably in 1864.

After leaving College, he received an invitation from a cousin at Middletown, N. Y., to come there and reside, where he began the study of law with the late Charles C. McLuoid, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began the practice of law at that place.

His cousin with whom he resided became interested in the manufacture of a Patent Window Shade Rollers, and he was given an interest in the same, he abandoned his law business, went to New York City, and spent about a year in that business, when a suit was commenced against them, for infringement of patents, by other companies, in which his firm were defeated, and they were obliged to abandon the manufacture of them. He now returned to Middletown again, and resumed his former occupation of practicing law. At this time his father-in-law—a man of large means—had purchased one-half interest in the “Mid-

dletown Mercury," a weekly Democratic paper, of excellent standing; which, finding after a few months, that the person owning the other half interest, was not designed to succeed well together, and the investment while they were partners, was not likely to be profitable as they supposed, he induced Samuel to buy the other half, which he did in the Spring of 1868. He now abandoned his law profession, and undertook the Editorship of the same, and was successful until the Spring of 1871, when his father-in-law became financially embarrassed, and at his request, Samuel sold the paper, and gave half of the proceeds to that gentleman.

In 1870, Samuel invented a system of furnishing Newspapers with ready-set reading matter from Stereotype Plates, which met with great favor from the different publishers throughout the country. This business was entirely unknown to the public, before Samuel brought it into use. Since then, several large firms, have sprung up throughout the country. He now follows the same business for an occupation at Middletown, N. Y.

Samuel M.,—by "Domestic difficulties,"—became separated from his wife by divorce, granted him July 30, 1881. He has been very kind to furnish me with records &c. of his branch of the Boyd family. And to him we give our thanks for the same. Samuel is the father of two

CHILDREN.

30. Irwin-H,

31. Frederick-N,

24. MARY SEYBOLT BOYD, the only daughter of John N. and Mary Jane (Millsbaugh) Boyd: was born at Hemstead, Rockland Co., N. Y., July 15, 1850; resides with her mother at Middletown, N. Y.

25. CHARLES J. BOYD, the only son of David R. and Francis A. (Jackson) Boyd: was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1847: married Mary E. Conklin at the same place, June 11, 1873.

Charles now resides at Middletown, N. Y., and is Junior member of the firm of Slauson & Boyd, proprietors of the "Middletown Mercury." Their family consist of one

CHILD.

32. Ada-S,

26. HATTIE GARNEE BOYD, the only daughter of George H. and Augusta A. (Garnee) Boyd, was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., June 21, 1864.

GENERATION FIFTH.

27. HOWARD LINCOLN DECKER, the only son of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker: was born at Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1872.

28. EMMA JANE DECKER, the oldest daughter of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker: was born at Campbell Hall, Orange Co., N. Y., July 10, 1874.

29. FRANCIS AMELIA DECKER, the youngest daughter of B. Franklin and Mary L. (King) Decker: was born at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1881.

30. IRWIN H. BOYD, the oldest son of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd; was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., March 26, 1870.

31. FREDERICK N. BOYD, the second son of Samuel M. and Mary O. (Irwin) Boyd; was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., April 3, 1872.

32. ADA STEWART BOYD, the only daughter of Charles J. and Mary E. (Conklin) Boyd; was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1880.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

[The following sketch was sent me June 8, 1882, by Mr. R. W. Boyd, "Mail Route Agent," on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Rail Road: and as it connects back his ancestors to those of the Middletown Boyds of this book, I will give the same for the benefit of that family. I was unable to obtain any more information than this letter, which read as follows:—]

"Robert Boyd—my great Grand-father—was born in the North of Ireland, in 1745, and came to this country with a large company of Scotch and Irish emigrants, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Clark, and settled at Salem, Washington County, N. Y. (See New York Gazetteer, Page 685, and Note 1, Page 686), where he died Dec. 7, 1783: leaving four sons, Robert, Joseph, William and John. The two last, spent their whole life in Washington Co. Joseph, after his marriage, settled near Smithville Flats, Chenango County, N. Y. Robert my Grand-father, was born in Salem, N. Y., April 7, 1780: lived afterwards in Otsego, Co, and finally settled in Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1832, where he died March 18, 1828: leaving one son (James) and three daughters. Two of the daughters, died in 1840. One—who married a man by the name of Morse—leaving four children: the other one, unmarried. The third, a widow, and a member of my family.

"James, my father, was born at Salem, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1809: came to Genesee County, same state, with his father, in 1822. He spent the remainder of his life in that county, and died at his home in Pembroke, March 4, 1872: leaving two sons, Robert W., born June, 1837 and James P., born March, 1841. Both were born at Byron, N. Y.: the former always resided in Genesee Co., until April 1, 1880, when he moved to Attica, Wyoming Co., and at present is employed in the U. S. Railroad Mail Service. James P., is a resident of Michigan, since 1870, and most of the time has been a traveller for the large dry goods house of Charles Root & Co., of Detroit. Both of us are married men, and each have a son and daughter: aged respectively 18 and 15 years."

R. W. BOYD.

Attica, N. Y., June 8, 1882.

HISTORY
—OF THE—
BOYD'S OF BOSTON, MASS.

FURNISHED BY
FRANCIS BOYD,
OF BOSTON, MASS.

History of the Boyds of Boston, Mass.

[In giving a Genealogical record of this family, we do not include the many families of that name in Boston; but to those of whom Col. Francis Boyd of that place, is a descendant of. We use the above heading to distinguish them from the other families in this book.]

This family of Boyds, are known to us, by what is called "Scotch-Irish Boyds." They came from the North of Ireland to this country, at the beginning of the 17th. Century; and without doubt are descendants of the "Protestant Scotch," who left their native homes in Scotland for Ireland, at the beginning of the 17th Century. This family is the only family of the Boyds we have discovered, that are able to connect their lineal descent, back to the "Old Country." Colonel Boyd has taken a deep interest in our work: and he—as well as his Uncle William Boyd—has furnished me a large amount of valuable matter. Being unacquainted with his family, I have depended wholly upon their historical records. Many incidents are given by his Uncle, —though not particularly pertaining to a Genealogical history—of the home and place where he resided in Ireland before his emigration to America, which would be of deep interest to our readers, if space would admit. What we have given is from private letters between Col. Boyd and his Uncle William, of which the former has given me permission to copy.

HISTORICAL PART.

Before giving the records of this family, it may be interesting to our readers, for us to give a description of their native place in Ireland, from whence they came to America. This "Old Homestead" was situa-

ted at Movilla, which in the language of that country, was called "Ma Hill" or "Maugh-ill," which interpreted,—the Magh—meaning a plain. This place was situated one mile from Newtownards, an old ancient town, settled in King James I. time. The interpretation of the word, meaning "an eminence," or in other words, a "New-town on an Eminence," and was about ten miles from Belfast.

The whole population in and about Newtownards, were originally from Scotland. Their language, attachments, religious observances of set-times and holidays, prejudices and antipathies, were all Scotch: even to the honest belief in witches, and a good liking to Bag-Pipes.

Donaghadee—situated ten miles from Newtownards, and twenty-two miles from Belfast—was a famous shipping-port of cattle, across the channel to Port Patrick, in Scotland. These droves, were mostly raised in the north-western part of Ireland, and generally passed through Newtownards on their way to Donaghadee, in charge of the "Upper Country Men." William Boyd Esq., of Mausfield, Mass., (now 84 years of age) says "That among my boyhood recollections, the other boys and I of the place, would be attracted toward the cattle to see their size and immense growth of their horns. Our mothers would call us in by saying, 'Come in, an' stay in till them folks hae a' gane awa', for they're Eerish oot there an' ye maunna gang neer them.'"

Some three or four years before the death of Daniel Boyd in 1844, —then a resident of Washington, D. C., and, an uncle of Col. Boyd—he collected a Genealogical history of his family ancestors: tracing it very authoritatively to the descent of his Grand-father Hugh Boyd, who died in 1800, to a younger branch of the Kilmarnock Boyds of Scotland, who was driven to the Northern part of Ireland, during the reign of King James II., by reason of their Presbyterian religious belief. We are sorry to say, that we are informed, that these documents, which would have been of deep interest to us, were destroyed soon after by accidental fire.

GENEALOGICAL PART.

The history of the Ancestors of this family—as far back as the descendants have trace them—is to Hugh Boyd, who resided at Movilla, in the Township of Newtownards, County of Down, Ireland. The year

of the coming of these Boyds from Scotland to this place, the descendants have not as yet traced farther back than to the above Hugh, who was born at Movilla, in 1742: married for his first wife, Jane Craig, at the same place in 1766. They both died at the beginning of the present century, at the advanced age (as supposed) of three score and ten. Yet he may have been some five or six years older than his wife. In life, Hugh was a farmer and is buried at Movilla, Ireland. His family as far as is known, consisted of five children, named William, Hugh, Peggy, Mary and John.

GENERATION SECOND.

1. WILLIAM BOYD, the oldest son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd: was born at Movilla, Ireland, in 1767: married Jane Gaw at the same place, in 1794: died at the same place, in 1847.

Hugh's occupation was that of a farmer. He always lived at the place of his birth. Jane Gaw his wife, was born here, in 1770; died in 1852. Their family consisted of twelve children: nine of them grew up to be men and women. They were all born at Movilla, Ireland, as follows:—

1. Hugh, the oldest son, was born in 1797; always lived, and died at the same place in 1872. Never married.
2. William, the second son, was born in 1800: died at the above place in 1872. He was married, and has one son living (name unknown to us) who was born in 1830: all the rest are dead.
3. Jane, the oldest daughter, was born in 1802: married John Sloan at Belfast, Ireland: died at the same place, in 1847. She had five children, which was named William J., Archie, Isabel, Margret and Thomas. Three of them are married, and all live at Belfast, Ireland.
4. John, the third son, was born in 1806: married Margret Gamble in 1834. died at New York, Oct. 28, 1869. John came to America in 1830. His wife is also dead. Their family consisted of five children namely:— 1st. Jane, born in 1837. 2nd. Margret born in 1839. They are both married, and have families, and reside at Yonkers, N. Y. 3d. William H, who was born in 1841; married Miss Brazil at Brooklyn, N. Y. in 1865. No children. Reside in New York, and keep a Drug's store. 4th. Adam G.,

who was born in 1843: died in 1876. 5th. John, who was born in 1847.

5. James, the fourth son, was born in 1808: married Hannah Gamble (a sister of his brother John's wife) at New York, in 1841; died at Allegheny City, Pa. Aug. 2, 1883. James was a remarkable man, upright, truthful, honest, a true christian, and a loving father, proud of his family, and a good name. His memory was wonderful, and he loved to tell his children of his connection, and of things that he had seen himself. He came to America in 1839, and first settled in New York, and then went from there to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1849. Here his wife died in 1876. Their family consisted of four children, namely:— 1st. Hannah G. who was born in 1841. She is single and resides at Allegheny City, Pa. To her we are indebted for records &c. 2nd. Thomas H., was born in 1845: died unmarried March 7, 1882. In 1863, he enlisted in Knap's Battery, and remained with them until they were discharged. His Sister Hannah says:-- "A noble young man; worthy of his aged father, as he bowed his white haired head over the cold form of his darling boy, and exclaimed 'He never disobeyed me, or gave me an hour of pain.'" 3d. Mary A., the second daughter, was born in 1847: married Jacob G. Royal in 1871. They have two children, M. May, born in 1872, and George B., born in 1875. 4th. William J., the youngest, was born in 1852. Now resides at Allegheny City, Pa.
6. Thomas, the fifth son, was born in 1810: married ——— Armstrong in 1856; died at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 21, 1867. He came to America in 1834, and settled at New York, and then removed his family to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1858. His wife is also dead. They had three children that grew up to manhood. 1st. William G., who was born in 1847; married in 1873; has two children; names are Edward G. and Lillie. 2nd Thomas, who was born in 1849. Went to Kansas in 1877, and his occupation is that of a farmer. 3d. David, the youngest son was born in 1857. He and his brother William are Printers, and reside at Pittsburgh, Pa.
7. Margret, the second daughter, was born in 1814; married Rev. Henry Seymore in 1840; died in 1853; her husband in 1881. They resided in Canada, and had three children grow up to adult

- age. Their names were, 1st. Jane B. 2nd. Margret, who died in 1853. 3d. Ellen,.
8. Eliza, the third daughter, was born in 1818. She never married, but remained at home, until the death of her Brother Hugh, when she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Mary Potter, at Newtownards, Ireland.
9. Mary, the youngest daughter, was born in 1823; married John Potter at Newtownards, Ireland, Sept. — 1860; he died Dec. 25, 1879. She still lives at Newtownards.

2. HUGH BOYD, the second son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, in 1770; married Mary Patton at the same place, in 1792; died at Boston, Mass., in 1833.

Hugh resided at the place of his birth, until 1818, when he and his wife emigrated to New Brunswick, and resided there for five or six years. In 1824, they removed to Boston, and resided until their death. She died here in 1836. Before leaving Ireland, they owned a farm there, and by occupation were farmers. Their family consisted of twelve

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 6. James, | 12. Thomas. |
| 7. Jane, | 13. Daniel, |
| 8. William, | 14. Esther, |
| 9. William, | 15. Henry, |
| 10. Hugh, | 16. Esther, |
| 11. Sarah, | 17. Robert, |

3. PEGGY BOYD, the oldest daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd. We have no record of her birth; but it is claimed that she died in 1835 or 36, at Newtownards, Ireland, where she always resided. She was never married.

4. MARY BOYD, the youngest daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, in 1776; died at the same place (unmarried), in 1867.

5. JOHN BOYD, the youngest son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd. The date of his birth, marriage and death, we have not. He died some time ago. He resided at Belfast, Ireland. His family consisted of two sons and a daughter, namely:—

1. William, who is now dead. He had two daughters, Mary Jane and Susan. The latter married a young man by the name of Hugh McClemon, a carpenter by trade, and is living in Belfast, Ireland.
2. Edward, who went to New York, and married there, and was the parental father of one child, named Edward. He died before his brother William.
3. Jane, who died many years ago.

GENERATION THIRD.

6. JAMES BOYD, the oldest son of Hugh and Mary (Patton) Boyd; was born at Newtownard, Ireland, Nov. 11, 1793; married Margaret Curry at Cairney Caw, Ireland, July 4, 1815; died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1855.

James' wife was born in Ireland, Feb. 15, 1794; died at Boston, Mass., July 26, 1874. He emigrated to America, in 1817, and took up a permanent residence at Boston, except a short time at Cannellton, Ind. Here—though brought up in the tenets of the Scotch Presbyterian Church belief—he joined the Unitarian faith of Channing. His unsectarian mind commanded while living the respect of his Catholic Country-men, that since his death, have given proof, that the contemporaries of his manhood, have cherished his memory, for kind deeds in the past.

It would be useless for me to try to describe his patience and perseverance in his work of life. For many years, he gave sixteen hours to mechanical labor, and very often, extra mid-night hours in correspondence, or in writing for the press on local subjects, connected with Boston and the State.

In starting life in America, he had but a small sum of money, caring not for the accommodations of life, but to maintain, and educate a large family of children. This lesson may be derived from his example, "what man has done, others may do." If more of the Irishmen of the present day, would follow the same course with fidelity, both Ireland and the United States, would be better off.

It would encroach too much upon our space, to enter into a general record of James' occupations in business, his connections in politics, and with local Charitable Institutions of Boston, and his Western home; or, to refer to many records of his aptness with the pen, in poetry and

prose. Shakespeare—next to the Bible—commanded much of his reading, in the illustrations of human life; Moor's was his favorite in Irish songs; but, Burns' poetry, touched (I think) his noble Scotch blood. He could repeat from memory, many of Burns' best verses. Evidences of these traits, would be more appropriate in a private memoir, and under a better compiler than myself.

A general history of James, can be found in the work called "New England Manufacturers and Manufactories," Vol. 1., published by J. D. VanSickle & Co., Boston, in 1879, to which those interested can refer.

James' wife's father's name, was Francis Curry, of Caineys Caw, Parish Rahalp, County Down, Ireland; he was a farmer; his wife, was Margret Cavan; his mother was a Dunbar; her's a Litton. Francis was a man of exemplary character and untiring industry. He died in 1852, in his one hundred and second year of age. His wife at the age of seventy.

James' family consisted of twelve children, all born at Boston, (except Col. Francis, who was born at Newtownard, Ireland), as follows:—

1. Francis, the oldest son, was born May 2, 1816 married Mary Ripley Everett at Boston, Mass., Aug. 22, 1839. She was born Sept. 24, 1816. Francis' (better known as Colonel Boyd) occupation is that of a Commission Merchant, and a former Ship owner. His residence is at Hyde Park near Boston, Mass. Francis served with distinction, in the war of 1861, and has been very kind in furnishing us with records &c. of his family. He is the parental father of nine children, who were born at Boston, Mass., except the last one, which was born at Hull, same State. Their names are as follows;— 1st. Francis Everett, who was born June 6, 1840; 2nd. Moses Everett, who was born April 5, 1842; 3d. Mary Ripley, who was born May 16, 1845; 4th. James William, who was born April 10, 1848, and died May 16, 1861; 5th. Eliza Everett, who was born June 3, 1850, and died April 10, 1851; 6th. Eliza Gove Everett, who was born Nov. 25, 1851; 7th. Susan Everett, who was born Sept. 7, 1854; 8th. Catherine Everett, was born June 17, 1857, and died Sept. 1, 1858; 9th. Edward Wymans, who was born June 9, 1861.
2. James Patton, the second son, was born May 16, 1818; died and was buried at Sea, May 30, 1843.

3. John, the third son, was born April 22, 1820; married Catherine G. Smith (no date), died May 12, 1862. No children living.
4. William, the fourth son, was born Dec. 14, 1821; died Jan, 19, 1822.
5. William, the fifth son, was born Dec. 3, 1822; died Sept. 19, 1847.
6. Fredrick, the sixth son, was born April 29, 1824; married Elizabeth Dalzell at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1850. His wife was born at Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16, 1825. We have no more record of them, than that they have three children, namely:— 1st. John Dalzell, who was born at Cannelton, Ind., July 12, 1851. 2nd. Margaret Curry, who was born near Davenport, Ia., Oct. 1, 1854; married George Castle, Nov. 3, 1881. He was born in England, Aug. 22, 1848. 3d. Fredrick, who was born at Quincy, Ill., March 27, 1864.
7. Margaret C., the oldest daughter, was born Sept. 8, 1824; Married Edward Wyman at Cambridge, Mass (no date): died March 22, 1854. She left one daughter,—now living—named Margaret C. Wyman.
8. Janet Alexander, the second daughter, was born May 8, 1828: died Sept. 2, 1829.
9. Alexander, the seventh son, was born Feb. 13, 1830; married Harriet Fay Wheeler, April 28, 1857. She died at Lynnfield, Aug. 26, 1872. Alexander is now living in Boston, Mass., and is Senior partner, in the House of James Boyd & Sons. His family consisted of five children, who were born at Boston, except the oldest one, as follows:— 1st. James, who was born at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 1, 1858: married Elizabeth J. Longsbreth at Sharon Hill, Penn., Nov. 8, 1882. 2nd. Alexander, who was born Oct. 5, 1860. 3d. Harry Wheeler, who was born June 25, 1864. 4th. Allen Richards, who was born Jan. 5, 1868. 5th. Harriet Ann, who was born Oct. 11, 1871.
10. Infant, which was born July 5, 1832; died July 6, 1832. This child was the first interment in the famous "Mount Auburn Cemetery," near Boston. Up to the burial of the Mother in 1874, there has in the period of 42 years, been interred, 18,931 persons.
11. Jane Louisa, the third daughter, was born Sept. 1, 1833; died Oct. 14, 1857.

12. Charles Barnard, the youngest son, was born March 10, 1835; died April 7, 1865.

7. JANE BOYD, the oldest daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland; married Hugh Finley at St. Andres, Ireland; died at Schoolcraft, Mich. No more record.

8. WILLIAM BOYD, the third son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland; died there in infancy.

9. WILLIAM BOYD, the fourth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1800; married Catherine Francis at Taunton, Mass., April 17, 1826.

William came to America, in 1818. He first came to New Brunswick, then to Massachusetts, and now resides at Mansfield, in that State. We are indebted to him for valuable information in this book. His family consists of three children, namely:—

1. Catherine Evelyn, who was born at Taunton, Mass., June 5, 1830; died at Garrettsville, Ohio, May 12, 1837.

2. William Francis, who was born at Taunton, Mass., Apr. 29, 1832; married Jennie White at Mansfield Mass. No more record.

3. Catherine Eliza, who was born at Garrettsville, Ohio, Apr. 2, 1838; married Luther P. Harding at Mansfield, Mass. No more record.

10. HUGH BOYD, the fourth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born and died (in infancy) at Newtownards, Ireland.

11. SARAH BOYD, the second daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, March 17, 1803; married William McMaster, in 1819 or 20. He is now dead, and she is living at Schoolcraft, Mich.

12. THOMAS BOYD, the fifth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, Aug. 10, 1808; married Agnes Y. Allen at Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1829.

Thomas' wife was born Dec. 11, 1809; died Jan. 8, 1839. He now resides at Cambridge, Mass. They had four children, born at Boston, as follows:—

1. Charles Hildreth, who was born Aug. 19, 1830; died July 17, 1832.

2. Charles Howard, who was born July 13, 1832; died Aug. 31, 1833.
3. Agnes Allen, who was born Aug. 16, 1834.
4. Francis Louise, who was born June 21, 1836.

13. DANIEL BOYD, the sixth son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, (no date): died at Boston, Mass., June 10, 1844.

14. ESTHER BOYD, the third daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, and died in infancy.

15. HENRY BOYD, the seventh son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, May 10, 1810; married Hannah Robinson, Oct. 20, 1833. She was born April 7, 1813; died April 26, 1881. He is now living at Somerset, Mass. Their family consisted of nine children, namely:—

1. Mary Thomas, who was born at Bridgewater, Mass., March, 1835; married Ebenezer Crocker at Wareham, (same state) Aug. 16, 1854.
2. Henry W., who was born at Bridgewater, Mass., Nov., 1836; died at the same place, May 27, 1839.
3. Sarah Perkins, who was born at Bridgewater, Mass., Dec., 1839.
4. Henay Withrell, who was born at Weymouth, Mass., Dec., 1841.
5. Maria Louisa, who was born at Weymouth, Mass., Mar., 1843; died at Wareham, (same state) May 27, 1865.
6. James Patten, who was born at Wymouth, Mass., Sept., 1845; died in Pennsylvania, Aug. 1, 1871.
7. Deborah Edson, who was born at Wareham, Mass., Nov., 1848; married Myron B. Hoyt, at the same place, July 14, 1869.
8. Hannah Robinson, who was born at Wareham, Mass., Jan. 1850.
9. Louisa Collyer, who was born at Wareham, Mass., May, 1852.

16. ESTHER BOYD the fourth daughter of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, Nov. 15, 1815; now living in Cambridge, Mass.

17. ROBERT BOYD, the youngest son of Hugh and Jane (Craig) Boyd; was born at Newtownards, Ireland, June 5, 1817; married Eliza Jane Weston at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 13, 1872. They reside at Owensborough, Ky.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Since our publication, we have been informed that we have made the followings errors in our Chapter of the New Windsor and Boston Boyds, which should have read thus:—

NEW WINDSOR BOYDS.

Page 244: 1st Line, the word “Bachelor.”

Page 249: 4th Line: should read “1796.”

Page 252: 4th Line: should be spelled “Courant.”

Page 252: 7th Line: Lewis Boyd died in 1874.

Page 254: 20th Line: should be spelled “Alvord.”

Page 254: 22th Line: should be spelled “Catlin.”

Page 254: Thomas Clark’s children, were born at Winsted, Ct.

Page 255: the 1st Wife of John Boyd was born, and their marriage took place at New Haven, Conn. His 2nd marriage, at Winsted the same State.

Page 257: 16th Line: should be spelled “Forbes.”

Page 262: 7th Line: should be spelled “Hurford.”

Page 262: Mary Grant married William Wallace.

BOSTON BOYDS.

Page 280: 7th Line: should read “18th Century.”

Page 281: 4th, 5th and 6th Line: should read, “The interpretation of the word ‘ards,’ meaning ‘an eminence,’ or in other words ‘a New-town on an eminence,’ or ‘a plain,’ as it is now.”

Page 286: we should have said that Col. Boyd was connected with the militia of his State, instead of the war of 1861, by which he derived his title as “Colonel Boyd.”

Page 287: 28th Line: should be spelled “Elizabeth J. Longstreth.”

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